# Daily Report
## East Europe

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## Warsaw Pact Information Group Meets

*LD111900 Warsaw PAP in English 1823 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11—A meeting of the multi-lateral group of mutual current information composed of representatives of the states parties [as received] to the Warsaw Treaty was held here today.

During the session the participants exchanged information and opinions on selected current international problems.

## ILO Delegates Condemn Union 'Repression'

*AU151506 Paris AFP in English 1454 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Geneva, Sept 15 (AFP)—Workers' delegates from five East Bloc countries Tuesday urged a strengthening of trade union rights in Europe and denounced repression of organised labour, in a resolution to the 4th European Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Delegates from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary complained of a "growing number of repressive and restrictive texts on free trade unionism as well as the repression of union activists."

The resolution, submitted on the opening day of the conference, also denounced "attacks aimed at destabilizing or weakening organized labour" and said employees in multinational corporations were often exposed to "unfair measures."

Of the 14 resolutions submitted to the conference five were put by Eastern countries and deal with political issues as well as full employment, disarmament, security, and the call for a European dialogue on training and retraining due to technological changes.

France which presented two resolutions asked ILO's European members to boost assistance to African countries.

A resolution presented by several European countries called on the industrialized world to establish "more balanced economic and trade ties with developing countries."

The conference scheduled to end on September 22 elected Italy's Ambassador Giovanni Falchi to chair its sessions.

## Socialist States Union Conference Begins

*LD151402 Budapest MTI in English 1235 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI)—Organized by the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), a 2-day conference opened in Budapest Tuesday with delegations headed by the economic secretaries of the trade union centres of the socialist countries. Discussions are to be held on trade union tasks in evolving technical and scientific progress, improving the economic and working conditions, putting into practice the resolutions of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and developing the socialist international labour emulation drive.

The conference is attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Laos, Poland, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Hungary.

The delegations are to discuss the possibilities and new forms of the further development of trade union cooperation adjusted to the demand of stepping up economic development in the socialist countries. Particular attention is to be paid to the cooperation of trade unions in promoting implementation of the complex CMEA programme on scientific and technical development up to the year 2000.

Great importance is attached to the development of the socialist international labour emulation drive. There is agreement that the practice should be supported by the trade unions in keeping with the economic management systems of the particular countries and in consideration of internal traditions.

The position of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) was outlined by Secretary Sandor Nagy, head of the Hungarian delegation.

The conference is to continue on Wednesday.

## ATA Reports Opening of Relations With FRG

*AU160958 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Tirana, September 16 (ATA) — The ATA correspondent was told that the preliminary signing of the documents on the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federal Republic of Germany was done in Tirana, on September 15. This is a result of several-year talks held between the two countries.

The said documents are expected to be approved by the respective governments, which, through joint agreements, will agree on the date of establishing officially the diplomatic relations.

**Zhivkov Receives Visiting CPSU's Medvedev**
*AU151758 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 15 Sep 87*

Sofia, September 15 (BTA) — Mr Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, paid a brief working visit to this country today at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

He was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council. During the talk, which passed in a friendly businesslike atmosphere, the two sides discussed questions of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation.

In the evening Mr Vadim Medvedev left for Moscow.

At Sofia airport the guest was seen off by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

**Balev Meets PRC Parliamentarian Wang Enmao**
*AU151854 Sofia BTA in English 1804 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Sofia, September 15 (BTA) — Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Wang Enmao, deputy chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

The guest was acquainted with the consistent efforts of the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people for the fulfilment of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP and of the July plenum of the CC of the BCP, with the essence of the directions in the restructuring underway in Bulgaria, restructuring in all spheres of social life.

The Chinese guest informed on the successes reached in the construction of socialism in China after the 3rd Plenum (1978) of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, as well as on the preparation for the 13th congress of the Communist Party of China.

During the sincere dialogue the two sides stressed that the recent visits of Mr Todor Zhivkov to China and Mr Zhao Ziyang to Bulgaria opened new prospects for the further development of the cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China and between the two countries.

**Foreign Minister Scheduled To Visit UK**
*AU151552 Sofia BTA in English 1458 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Sofia, September 15 (BTA)—At the invitation of Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom, Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will leave on an official visit to Great Britain tomorrow. [16 September]

**Argentine CP Delegation Arrives 14 Sep**
*AU141957 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA)—At the invitation of the CC of the BCP a delegation of the Argentinian Communist Party arrived to this country, today, led by Mr. Athos Fava, secretary general of the party.

At the Sofia airport the guests were met by Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

**Remarks by Turkey's Ozal Called 'Dangerous'**
*AU151625 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian Issue 37 14 Sep 87 p 7*

[Article by Metodi Stoyanov: "Mr Ozal's Threats"]

[Text] In a country where adult politicians exchange retorts, names, and epithets like "chameleon," "political pickpocket," "scoundrel and tyrant," and "liar," one might think that the words are not very important. It seems they are simply looking for the most effective words to annihilate their opponent, and these words sound out over the crowds and squares, inflaming people's moods and emotions.

Such a picture has been observed in recent months in neighboring Turkey. It preceded the referendum of 6 September.

The names listed above, used by former Turkish prime ministers Ecevit, Demirel, and Inonu, refer to the present prime minister, Turgut Ozal. One must leave it to the citizens of Turkey to judge whether these colorful opinions are sound. They know best who is lying to them, stealing from them, and oppressing them, given that inflation is galloping ahead at a dizzy rate, that over 5 million people are out of work, and that tens of thousands are moaning behind prison bars.

However, during the period leading up to the referendum, the ears of the world heard statements by the present prime minister, Mr Ozal, in which he demonstrated himself to be a leader of greater Turkey chauvinism. These statements are no longer merely a Turkish matter; they concern the past and present, and neighboring as well as distant countries.

According to information from Sutuk Uluch [name as transliterated] in Brussels, the *Tercuman* daily recently wrote that the month of September is considered a critical one for Turkey, since the issues concerning Turkey's full membership in the EEC, human rights, trade union rights and freedoms, brutalities in Turkish prisons, the genocide against the Kurds, and so on will once again be on the agenda at the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the EEC Commission, and other organizations. Turkey was recently condemned by the Committee on Human Rights for infringing the rights of Cypriot citizens. This indicates that, however much Ozal bawls from on high over the public squares, his allies in Europe do not understand him. Everyone regards him with distrust.

Perhaps for this reason, and to keep his feet in the stirrups of government, the prime minister decided to also exploit the topic of the "Turkish minority" in Bulgaria, to insult the Greek national flag, and to humiliate the Cypriots. The aim is to stir up nationalist and

chauvinist passions, and to attempt to divert the gaze of Western Europe away from the terror and lawlessness in Turkey toward its neighbors. Thus, on 17 August in a speech delivered at a rally in Bursa attended by many thousands, Ozal is reported by the Turkish press to have stated: "We will squeeze them (the Bulgarians-author's note) ceaselessly, and will finally find a solution to this problem, as we have done in Cyprus." On 27 August the same thought was once again expressed: "We will call Bulgaria to account, by striking it in the face with this issue." Ozal associates these blows with force. "Turkey must be strong... Surely her armed forces have to be strong."

On the one hand, a statement such as this by a responsible statesman is reckless and dangerous, and conflicts with international law, the UN Charter, and the Helsinki Final Act. On the other, everyone realizes today that the formula that the Turkish military applied to Cyprus cannot and will never be able to be applied against socialist Bulgaria! This formula is an expression of relations.

In a 24 August correspondent's dispatch from Nicosia, *Milliyet* writes this about the reaction in Cyprus: "The Turkish prime minister's recent speech represents a true example of a Neo-Ottoman way of thinking and demonstrates the scale of Turkey's expansionist plans in relation to her neighbors...." On 25 August an official representative of the Greek Foreign Ministry stated: "Mr Ozal has once again taken an inappropriate step, directed against the Greek people.... We greet Ozal's extreme crudities with silence...." According to an announcement in the Greek press on 24 August this year, Greece's Priminister Andreas Papandreou and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou have discussed Ozal's latest statements and agreed on steps to refer the issue to the United Nations.

A number of other foreign politicians have also reacted with condemnation to Ozal's provocative speech. The point has been reached when even certain Turkish journalists have been compelled to give the Turkish prime minister a lecture on diplomacy and international law. Thus, for example, Turkish journalist Semi Kokhen [name as transliterated] wrote the following on 27 August in *Milliyet*:

"The words spoken during the referendum campaign, above all by a prime minister, are unseemly and out of place.... Unfortunately we have already grown accustomed to the words that are spoken by politicians in speeches in public squares with the aim of winning applause. However, we do not think it right when the prime minister employs this method with regard to the country's delicate foreign relations.... We will not argue about whether this is a well planned calculation, but the categorical truth of the case is that such phrases place Turkish diplomacy in a difficult position. These words have aroused severe criticism by the Greek Government and the Greek press. This time, regrettably, we cannot consider such a reaction unjust. What people would have remained silent and failed to react when their flag and their honor were being mocked.... The Bulgarian authorities are probably studying the meaning and the aim of the threat directed against them."

Whatever aims the "coarse expressions" and threats uttered by Mr Ozal may have — to divert attention from domestic problems, or to fulfill purely propaganda purposes, connected with the referendum or with a longer-term aim — they give rise to spontaneous anger and are a delusion relating to times past. What is more, such words in our civilized times reveal those whose categories of thought are based centuries in the past, and who oppose good-neighborliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey.

### Havlin Departs for 'Working Visit' in USSR

*LD160219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left on a working visit to the Soviet Union today. The visit is devoted to the exchange of findings and experiences from the implementation of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and from the ensuing sessions of the central committees of the fraternal parties in the sector of education and scientific and cultural policies. In the course of the exchange, ideas designed to intensify and improve the quality of such contacts between the CSSR and the USSR will also be examined.

### Lenart Receives USSR Ambassador 14 Sep

*LD142016 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today in Bratislava received Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who arrived in the capital of Slovakia for the opening of Kiev Days. The subject of their talks was current questions of the development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

### Janak Receives Soviet Obkom Official

*LD152155 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] In Bratislava today Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Ivan Ivanov, second secretary of the CPSU's Saratov obkom. In their conversation they evaluated the progress of work to begin direct production cooperation between enterprises of the agriculture and food complex of the West Slovak region and Saratov Oblast.

### Commentaries Assess Honecker's Visit to FRG

*AU151529 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10-11 Sep 87*

[Editorial Report] Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech on 10-11 September carries on page 7 two 700-word commentaries by Miroslav Kubin and by Vladimir Vacha, appraising the impact and results of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG.

The Kubin commentary, entitled "Sense of Reality; Our Bonn Reporter Comments," begins by noting: "The official visit attracted extraordinary attention, particularly since the relations between the two German states have served from the beginning as a barometer that registered (particularly for the European public) whether or not the atmosphere was favorable for detente. Attempts not to respect or recognize the second sovereign and independent German state—the GDR—persist in the FRG to this very day, even among government and parliamentary circles. Under the motto "a single German nation" and "a single German culture," illusions are cultivated that one day it will be possible to "incorporate" the GDR into the FRG. Leading FRG politicians are even now preaching the theory of the "open German issue," the doctrine of "a single citizenship" for all Germans, the theory that for the FRG the GDR is not a foreign country, and so forth." Kubin states that during the visit, FRG Chancellor Kohl was unable to refrain from noting the existence of two German states and the need to be realistic, even while continuing to subscribe to the thesis of the "unity of the German nation" and the "overcoming of German division." Thus it was only logical for the views on certain basic issues to diverge, Kubin says, pointing out Honecker's words that the inviolability of borders and respect for territorial integrity in Europe are the basic conditions of peace.

Noting that the final communique spoke of the impetus the visit provided for the development of mutual relations (despite the differing views on "basic issues, including the national issue,") Kubin states that the visit itself, and the lifting of certain, even if only protocolar, prejudices of the FRG government became possible solely thanks to East-West detente and the promising disarmament negotiations, and to both states realizing their responsibility for peace and security in Europe. In conclusion Kubin says that, although the differences in their social systems and in their stands on several basic issues will continue to determine the character of relations between the two states, the visit was truly "historic," since "its realization testifies to the unstoppable advancement of the knowledge that irreversible reality must be respected."

Vacha begins his commentary, entitled "Significant Political Event; Our Berlin Reporter Comments," by stating that the Honecker visit "has become a significant political event, so far without a precedent in relations between the two German states. However, it did not take place automatically; it was the result of the many years of the GDR's enterprising peace policy, supported by its successful economic and social policy." Vacha notes that the talks conducted during the visit were an "example of negotiations between two sovereign states" and that the final communique, while not covering up different views on several international and bilateral issues, represents "an emphatic step forward in the normalization of relations between the two German states; this fact alone is important for strengthening peace and security in Europe." Vacha underscores that, according to the communique, the FRG's and GDR's responsibility in striving for peace in Europe "follows from their common history." He recalls the GDR's past and present peace initiatives for Europe and the "encouraging" fact that statements by prominent FRG representatives during the talks in Bonn raise hopes that things will go beyond mere proposals. "Obviously one can ignore neither the different social systems in both countries, nor the endeavors of Western journalists and politicians to interpret certain points of the communique as it suits them,"

he states. "It is nevertheless a fact, supported by experience, that one can build—both in politics and in the economy—on the foundations of the basic treaty of 1972 between the two German states." Vacha concludes by stating that the established contacts must be further strengthened, in the way both sides agreed, and that "the times of the special relations promoted by Bonn toward the GDR are a thing of the past. The dialogue initiated by the visit of the GDR's top party—state representative will be continued because, as both sides stressed on many occasions during the visit, this is in the interests both of stability and trust between the two German states and of their citizens, as well as in the interests of Europe."

### Observers To Visit French Military Exercise

*LD141811 Prague CTK in English 1616 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Prague Sept 14 (CTK)—Czechoslovak observers will participate from September 15 to 18 in an exercise of French Armed Forces, Extel, in tune with the document of the Stockholm Conference on Measures to Strengthen Confidence and Security and on Disarmament in Europe.

The French Government has announced that the exercises will take place on French territory September 10 to 20 and foreign observers have been invited.

### Bilak Receives Belgian Delegation

*LD110447 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Sep 87*

[Text] Comrade Vasil Bilak received in Prague today a delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium headed by its Vice President Claude Renard. The delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Cental Committee. The talks, which were also attended by Comrade Jan Fojtik, stressed the need for joint progress of Communists of all progressive and peaceloving forces of our continent in the interest of military relaxation, strengthening trust, and developing allaround cooperation. They also discussed questions of further cooperation between the two fraternal parties and expressed mutual will to continue deepening these contacts.

### Prague City Delegation Departs for DPRK

*LD110451 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 10 Sep 87*

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) — A delegation of the Prague City Communist Party Committee, led by party Presidium member and head secretary of the City Party Committee Antonin Kapek, left for an official friendly visit to People's Korea tonight.

The delegation will meet political and public officials and discuss ways of stepping up cooperation between Pyongyang and Prague. The delegation will spend two days in Mongolia.

### Further Reportage on Csehak's Visit

#### Received by Hoffmann

*AU151533 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 87 p 1*

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Hungarian Negotiations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, received Judit Csehak, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, in Prague on 11 September. In a comradely talk they briefed each other about the fulfillment of tasks resulting from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress—above all, tasks in the sphere of social policy and medical care. They assessed the possibilities of developing Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation, particularly in the production of medical drugs.

#### Meets with Deputy Premier Lucan

*LD110211 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Deputy Federal Premier Matej Lucan had talks in Prague today with Judit Csehak, deputy premier of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is paying a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia. They assessed the results achieved in deepening mutual relations in the spheres of education, culture, and health care and discussed concrete topics for further expanding cooperation in the coming period. There will be intensification of contacts of not only the central educational, cultural, and health care organs, but, on the basis of appropriate agreements, there will also be active cooperation between the individual institutions and organizations of the two countries.

#### Talks with Strougal

*LD120356 Budapest MTI in English 1814 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Prague, September 11 (MTI)—In Prague on Friday, Lubomir Strougal, presidential member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, met Judit Csehak, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairwoman of the Council of Ministers, currently on a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia.

The parties agreed that cultural, educational and health relations contributed a great deal to the development of the traditional fraternal cooperation of the two countries. They stressed the particular role of culture and arts in bilateral relations, and called for new concrete forms of cooperation in the field. They referred to untapped reserves in educational and health cooperation.

Judit Csehak and her host, Deputy Prime Minister Matej Lucan, discussed measures to further improve educational and health cooperation.

### Ends Visit, Departs

*LD122227 Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 12 Sep 87*

[Text] Prague, September 12 (MTI)—Judit Csehak, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, deputy chairwoman of the Council of Ministers, concluded her two-day friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia on Saturday.

At her talks with Deputy Premier Mataj Lucan it was stated that bilateral relations are dynamically developing in the field of culture, education and public health. They came to an agreement that in the future particular institutions are to further deepen direct connections, thus supplementing the existing relations of state organs. Exchange programmes are to be expanded offering more visit opportunities for students, public healths officials, young artists and theatre companies.

The Hungarian deputy premier met Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, head of government. At their talks they called for establishing new forms of cultural relations, and emphasized that there are untapped reserves in educational and public health cooperation.

Judit Csehak met Karel Hoffman, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and secretary of the Central Commitee. Opportunities for further deepening cooperation were reviewed, with particular regard for pharmaceutical production.

During her stay in Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian deputy premier visited Pozsony, where she met Peter Colotka, member of the Presidum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, head of the Slovak Government. On Saturday Judit Csehak held talks with Miroslav Valek, minister of culture of the Slovak Government, on timely issues of cooperation with particular regard for the economic implications of culture. Marta Vlacihova, first deputy of the Slovak minister of education, gave a briefing to the Hungarian deputy premier on Hungarian language education in Slovakia.

Judit Csehak returned on Saturday.

### Receptions Mark Relations Anniversary

*LD160217 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Hungary-Czechoslovakia: On the occasion of the 40th aniversary of diplomatic relations between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary, gave a friendly reception today in Budapest. Present at the reception was Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and other figures of Hungarian political and social life.

Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a friendly reception in Prague to mark the same occasion. Present at the reception was Michal Stefanak, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Pavol Hrivnak, deputy premier of the federal government; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other figures.

### Chnoupek Greets Hungarian Counterpart

*LD152120 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of the renewal of diplomatic relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the People's Republic of Hungary, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek sent a telegram of congratulations to his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi.

### Leaders Greet Ethiopia on National Day

*AU151754 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 87 p 1*

(CTK report: "Congratulations to Ethiopia"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the following telegram on the occasion of the National Day of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Esteemed Comrade, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as on my own behalf, I send you, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, and the Government and all people of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia cordial, comradely greetings and congratulations on your country's National Day.

The victory of the Ethiopian revolution 13 years ago opened up for your people the prospects of building a new, just social system on socialist foundations. With great interest and with feelings of deep international solidarity we follow the efforts of your country's working people to remove the unhappy legacy of the past and to consolidate and defend their revolutionary achievements. We highly appreciate the results that are being achieved by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia in realizing the demanding tasks of political, economic, cultural, and social construction. The proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is yet another historic landmark in the rich history of the Ethiopian people.

Your country's active anti-imperialist policy is a significant contribution to the fight against colonialism, racism, and apartheid and for freedom, unity, and the independent development of the African peoples, and to the struggle for lasting peace throughout the world.

We in the CSSR sincerely respect the friendly relations and broad cooperation between our parties and states, based for many years on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our common aims have become the foundation of signing the

treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two states in 1981. We are convinced that, in the spirit of this treaty, our many-sided, mutually advantageous contacts will continue to deepen and expand for the benefit of the people of our friendly countries.

We wish you, dear Comrade, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, and all Ethiopian people many further successes in the work for the welfare and prosperity of your country.

**Report on CPCZ CC Presidium Session**
*AU111211 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 87 p 1*

["Report on CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Prague—In connection with the preparations for the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Youth Union, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed the tasks of Communists in the Socialist Youth Union and in work with the young generation at its session yesterday [9 September]. It stressed that the program for the acceleration of social and economic development and for social restructuring determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress opens up prospects for young people to assert themselves extensively and for a new approach to the issues that concern their life and work. At the same time it calls for the share and responsibility of young people in the fulfillment of the tasks of the new phase of social development to be increased. The program of the 17th Congress also creates conditions for increasing the role and influence of the Socialist Youth Union, as the representative of the young generation, in developing the participation of young people in the life of society. The Presidium stressed the need to consistently eliminate formalism and inertia from work with youth, comprehensively encouraging the creative activities of young people but, at the same time, opposing some negative phenomena that may crop up among them. It instructed party agencies and organizations, and Communists in state, economic, and social organizations and educational institutions to pay constant attention to work with youth, educating young people in the spirit of socialism, national pride, patriotism, and internationalism, this being one of their main duties.

The Presidium discussed a report on the course and results of the meeting of secretaries of Central Committees of the Communist and Workers Parties of the CEMA member states for economic issues, which was held in Sofia recently, and approved the CPCZ delegation's conduct. It stressed that participation in deepening the international socialist economic integration is one of the fundamental conditions for the dynamic development of the Czechoslovak economy. It expressed support for the goals of the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation within the CEMA framework, for perfecting its activity, the structure of its agencies, and the work of its apparatus. The Presidium stressed the need for active participation by the appropriate CSSR agencies in working out a collective concept of the international division of labor for a 15- to 20-year period, and determined concrete tasks in this respect.

The Presidium assessed a draft law on production, consumers, and housing cooperatives. Its purpose is to strengthen the legal foundations of the cooperative movement, deepen intracooperative democracy and self-management, strengthen the principles of economic accountability in the activity of cooperatives, and concentrate their initiatives on striving—in accordance with their orientation—to better accommodate the needs of the population. The Presidium also decided to publish the draft of the aforementioned law, so that members of cooperatives can express their opinion on it in public discussion.

The session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium further assessed the results of a check carried out by the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission on how Communists who are ranking personnel and party organizations in the Ministries of Health of the Czech SR and the Slovak SR and subordinate organizations are fulfilling the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the development of production, exports and imports, and on general handling of medicines. It criticized shortcomings which exist in the production and distribution of medicines. These shortcomings are, in particular, caused by a bureaucratic approach in planning and management, frequently by not perfectly knowing the real need for individual types of medicines, and by shortcomings as regards delivery and storage. The Presidium issued instruction to adopt effective measures to rectify matters in this important sphere. It is also necessary to substantially improve the standard of the deliveries from the chemical, paper, and food industries to the pharmaceutical industry, and create conditions for its modernization. Planning and other central agencies must take part in resolving the situation in the production of medicines. Attention must be paid to improving the way medicines are handled.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acknowledged the information acquired from the experience of the agencies of the CSSR Committee of People's Control and the further quality checks being carried out by them. It stressed the duty of all managing agencies at all levels to make the system of quality management and checks throughout the national economy substantially stricter. Party agencies and organizations too must pay constant attention to this task. The Presidium also assessed a number of other domestic and foreign policy issues.

**Haman Tours Enterprise in Brno**
*LD160216 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited engineering works in Brno. He got acquainted with the production program aimed at deliveries for engineering

production and viewed an enterprise for the production of turbines and boilers as well as a foundry. In his conversations with the working people he was interested in fulfilling deliveries for individual consumers, in work quality, in safeguarding demanding, innovative programs, and in labor and social conditions.

The discussion on the draft bill on state enterprise was particularly lively. Josef Haman praised the initiative of the brigades of socialist labor in fulfilling the tasks of this year's plan and the 8th 5-Year Plan by writing in the Chronicle of the Brigades of Socialist Labor. At the meeting with the officials and representatives of the economic management of the enterprise, Comrade Josef Haman stressed the need for a balanced and high quality fulfillment of tasks in the current year and good planning for next year as a prerequisite for the restructuring of the management of the economic mechanism.

## Poll Results of Future Workers Cited

*AU091621 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 87 p 1*

[Editorial: "Authentic Ties"]

[Excerpt] Party organizations ought to devote particular attention to their impact on the workers youth. The data of a poll carried out among the students in 24 secondary vocational training centers have revealed that 40 percent of these students lack a clear-cut world view (elements of both the Marxist and the non-Marxist world view occur among them), 20 percent subscribe to the religious world view, and 10 percent show no interest in this issue. Only one-third of students has a definitely formed Marxist world view. At the same time, no significant differences were discovered between students in the first grade and the final grades. Moreover, students from rural areas, that is, from the traditionally more conservative environment, are less religiously oriented than students from cities. These findings should literally rouse not only communists in secondary vocational training centers, but also in enterprises, as well as the organizations and agencies of the Socialist Youth Union and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

## Jaruzelski Arrives for Working Visit 16 Sep

### Greeted by Honecker

*LD160941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0811 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN)—Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of State, arrived in the GDR this morning. He is following up an invitation by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who gave his guest a warm welcome at Berlin's Schoenefeld airport, which was decked with flags.

At the welcoming ceremony were Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Hermann, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Heinz Klopfer, state secretary in the State Planning Commission. Poland's ambassador to the GDR, Janusz Obodowski, was also present.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is accompanied by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers; Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, director of the chancery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; and Ernst Kucza, director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee of the PZPR.

After the warm welcome at the airport, Erich Honecker, Wojciech Jaruzelski and the other officials went to the Hubertus hunting lodge near Berlin.

### Talks Begin

*LD161058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has arrived in the GDR on a 1-day friendly, working visit. The Polish leader was greeted at Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker. Talks concerning bilateral relations and the international situation, including especially issues relating to peace in Europe and the world, began in the Hubertus Stock hunting palace near Berlin almost an hour ago.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is accompanied by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda; Ernest Kucza, head of the Cental Committee Foreign Department; Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the Central Committee chancery; as well as advisors and experts.

### Stoph Meets With Poland's Gorywoda

*AU111315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 87 p 7*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the PPR Council of Ministers, met for a friendly talk on Wednesday.

The two business partners expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of fraternal relations between the two countries and peoples in conformity with the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, and with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This also holds especially true for economic cooperation. Characteristic of this is the purposeful implementation of the Long-Term Program for Developing Cooperation Between the GDR and PPR in Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000.

Willi Stoph and Manfred Gorywoda briefed each other about the active and constructive efforts of their countries to implement the far-reaching proposals by the Warsaw Pact countries aimed at solving the basic problems of peace and disarmament. They emphasized that increasing the efficiency of the national economies is of great importance for strengthening the position of socialism in the world and the effectiveness of the policy of peace.

Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, participated in the talk. Janusz Obodowski, ambassador of the PPR to the GDR, was also present.

The same day, Gerhard Schuerer and Manfred Gorywoda discussed measures aimed at further cooperation in the economy, science, and technology.

## Honecker Attends Berlin Museum Opening

*LD152032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)—Numerous citizens of the capital today welcomed Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership to the opening of the Friedrichswerdersche Church as a Schinkel Museum in Berlin. After the head of the new museum, which is part of the National Gallery, had presented flowers to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, the rebuilt edifice was symbolically handed back to the public. [passage omitted]

During a tour of the building, Erich Honecker expressed high esteem for the successful work in talks with building workers, architects, and art historians. Ernst Melzer director of the building site, gave Erich Honecker a commemorative plaque with a relief of the rebuilt Friedrichswerdersche Church. Erich Honecker thanked the builders and wished them further successes in the development of Berlin.

The Friedrichswersche Church Schinkel Museum of the Berlin State Museums will in future also be a venue for cultural events. Read-ins, concerts, and lectures will be held there.

Among those welcomed to the opening along with Erich Honecker were Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, and Guenter Mittag, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committte and first secretary of the SED Berlin Area Executive; CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting; leading members of other allied parties; Culture Minister Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann; Construction Industry Minister Wolfgang Junker; Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin; and other members of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers.

The guests included Dr Klaus Gysi, secretary of state for church affairs, and representative of the Evangelical Church of Berlin-Brandenburg; General Superintendent Guenter Krusche; Head of Synod Manfred Becker; Higher Consistorial Counsellor Gerhard Kopp; Werner Richter, senior ecclesiastical building counsellor; and Margarete Fritz of the Friedrichswerdersche Church congregation.

## Further Reportage on Honecker's Visit

### FDP Politicians Assess Visit

*AU081412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 87 p 2*

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) — In a talk with journalists in East Berlin at the conclusion of their 3-day informative visit to the GDR, the members of a delegation of the FDP group in the Lower Saxony Diet spoke about their impressions and the topics they had discussed. The guests, including FDP Group Chairman Martin Hildebrandt, expressed the wish that their discussions may contribute to promoting the development of relations between the FRG and GDR at the parliamentary and other levels. In this they allow themselves to be guided by the common concern for peace and by the obligation to actively work for peace.

### Schaeuble Comments on Talks

*LD082135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] Bonn 8 Sep 87 (ADN) — Wolfgang Schaeuble, head of the Federal Chancellor's Office, at a news conference in Bonn today, spoke about the course and results of the official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

He said that the talks within the framework of Erich Honecker's official visit were conducted with a seriousness appropriate to the importance of the occasion and in an atmosphere very much directed toward the matters at hand.

As had been expected from the beginning, nothing had altered the opposing views of their basic positions. The contradictions have been neither blurred nor ignored. But the talks were marked by the will of both sides to advance cooperation between the two states in all areas where cooperation was possible and necessary.

The sides agreed that relations between the two states fitted into the overall field of East-West political relations. Both sides also agreed that the development and shaping of relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic can make an important contribution to the development of East-West relations.

In the internal talks [in den internen gespraechen] bilateral relations stood in the foreground. The talks between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl were, like the accompanying talks between members of the two delegations, not only constructive but also related to concrete points. Naturally, from the outset the visit was arranged to contribute primarily as an important step in an overall positive development of relations and to the stabilization and continuation of this development.

Schaeuble pointed to the numbers of visitors published by the GDR, from which could be seen what considerable effects the development of relations has for people. This, too, should be encouraged. Schaeuble mentioned in this connection the agreements signed by the responsible ministers during the visit, the talks on tourist traffic, and the remarks in the communique concerning youth exchange and town-twinning. Both sides stated their readiness to promote further meetings on the sports field. There were detailed discussion of humanitarian issues. It was agreed to examine projects for cooperation in the environmental protection sphere.

Considerable importance for overall relations was attached to the development of economic cooperation. On both sides the will exists to shape economic relations, whose development was acknowledged to be positive, on a long-term basis and also to seek new forms of cooperation between enterprises.

### Holds Talks With Former SPD Official

*LD081954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today visited Herbert Wehner, former deputy chairman of the SPD and former longstanding chairman of the SPD Bundestag group. Erich Honecker had an exchange of views with the SPD politician in the latter's house in the Heiderhof-settlement in Bonn-Bad Godesberg.

On leaving Wehner's House, Erich Honecker replied to journalists' questions. He said that he had met an old friend who had rendered great service to the FRG's relations with the GDR and to the development of relations between the SPD and the SED. Replying to a shouted question, he said: "Old acquaintances have met."

Before Erich Honecker got into the car he gave 10-year-old Veronika Schneider from the Heiderhof-Settlement,

who was standing at the roadside with many schoolchildren, an autograph. [passage omitted]

### Talks With Vogel Reported

*LD082217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] Bonn 8 Sep 87 (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met this afternoon with SPD Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel in his residence Gymnich Castle. The two politicians said the meeting was a continuation of the fruitful contacts between the SED and the SPD in recent years, GDR Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer told the press in Gymnich Castle.

In the openminded, friendly meeting, questions of both German states' responsibility for peace and bilateral relations, with whose development both sides expressed satisfaction, were the focus. The two partners stressed that this development was introduced by people such as Willy Brandt, Herbert Wehner, Helmut Schmidt, and Egon Bahr.

The two men noted with satisfaction that their views concurred on important questions of safeguarding peace. The joint initiatives for a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe testify to this. The necessity of now bringing these initiatives more effectively into play was stressed, since they were brought to government level. This was all the more important because the international situation remains tense and everything possible must be done to safeguard peace.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed that at the moment the key issue is the signing of an agreement on the elimination of longer and shorter-range INF missiles. This will make possible a concrete start to the disarmament process and clear the path for further steps. Therefore, it was stressed, active support for this agreement is important.

Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed that the solution to numerous problems in GDR-FRG relations appears possible, if the spirit and letter of the Basic Treaty are adhered to. They agreed with the GDR on the need to fix the course of the Elbe and to abolish the Salzgitter Central Registry.

The SPD attaches particular importance to improving the living conditions of people in both German states, among which it included travel possibilities in both directions.

Both politicians spoke in favor of further shaping relations between the SED and the SPD, which developed well and advantageously for both sides. They pointed to the joint political initiatives of the SED and the SPD for a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in Central Europe and to the document presented by both parties' academics: "The Battle of the Ideologies and the Common Struggle," and noted that with these activities both parties are practicing a policy of reason and realism.

### Agreements Signed With FRG

*LD082215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — After the conclusion of the official talks, three agreements were signed between the GDR and FRG in Bonn on Tuesday. In the presence of Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl, the relevant ministers of the two states signed the documents which had been drafted in lengthy negotiations. [passage omitted]

The "governmental accord on the exchange of information and experiences in the area of radiation protection" deals with the exchanges of information and experiences on legal foundations and methods and results of the monitoring of radiation protection of man and the environment, on nuclear plants which are either planned or are in operation, on nuclear accidents in line with the convention of 26 September 1986, and on increased values of radioactivity caused by a third party.

The accord is in line with the CSCE final act. The foundation in international law for the accord is the convention on early notification of nuclear accidents, which was adopted on 26 September 1986 by the IAEA member-states and ratified by the GDR in April 1987.

The "governmental accord on the further shaping of relations in the area of environmental protection" provides in particular for the exchange of scientific-technical information and experiences in the reduction and measurement of air pollutants, the causes and reduction of damage to forests, the avoidance, utilization and harmless disposal of waste products, experiences and measures in the sphere of nature protection, and the rational use of protection of water resources.

For this purpose a working plan for 1987 - 1989 and working programs for the concretization of the relevant spheres of work were coordinated and agreed.

The exchange of information and experiences centers in particular on the discussion of developmental trends and the present state of the introduction of modern processes and technologies in the sphere of environmental protection.

The "agreement on cooperation in the areas of science and technology" was drafted on the basis of mutual interest. It stipulates that cooperation includes all areas of the natural and engineering sciences as well as the humanities and social sciences.

The two sides agreed to exchange information and publications on the findings of scientific and technical research and development and to set out cooperation for this purpose. Separate agreements will be concluded to this end in separate spheres or on separate projects. With the accord, specific proposals for projects in the most wide-ranging areas of science and technology, while respecting the interests of the two sides, will be agreed.

### Holds Talks With FDP Chairman Mischnick

*LD082131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman, met Wolfgang Mischnick, FDP parliamentary group chairman; Uwe Ronneburger, parliamentary group deputy chairman; and Horst Dahlmeier, the personal assistant to the parliamentary group chairman; at his residence on Tuesday afternoon for a businesslike and trustworthy talk. The participants discussed the possible contribution of the two German states to improving the international climate as well as the state of and prospects for their relations.

Erich Honecker stressed the great significance of dialogue with leading FRG politicians in view of the tense international situation and the questions still to be resolved between the two states. He paid tribute to the role of the FDP, which has called for responsible and far-sighted support for disarmament and detente and for the utilization of opportunities in intra-German relations. The State Council chairman stressed his agreement with the conclusion drawn by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG foreign minister, that a new way of thinking is required, as is the ability and the will to act responsibly.

This action must be guided by the recognition that security is today only possible with one another on the basis of equal security for all.

Wolfgang Mischnick shared Erich Honecker's view that the opportunities now present of achieving real disarmament must not be allowed to go unused. Both politicians emphasized as key questions the implementation of a global double-zero solution on medium-range missiles of longer and shorter range. During their talk, Erich Honecker and Wolfgang Mischnick discussed other areas of arms limitation and disarmament.

They spoke in favor of disarmament steps in the conventional area and the elimination of existing asymmetries through disarmament and not arms buildups. They were in agreement in stressing that both German states must make active contributions improving West-East relations and to disarmament and arms control.

On relations between the two German states, the participants expressed their satisfaction about what has been achieved. On the basis of the Basic Treaty and the joint declaration made by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985, cooperation in the areas of the economy, the environment, culture, and in humanitarian matters had developed well particularly in recent years. Erich Honecker and Wolfgang Mischnick exchanged views on expanding relations between the GDR and FRG. The GDR, Erich Honecker stressed, wants to bring about treaty settlements in additional areas and in particular to expand trade and economic relations.

### Holds Talks With Greens

*LD082018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — A meeting took place on Tuesday afternoon between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and representatives of the Greens parliamentary group. A wide range of topics was dealt with in a frank atmosphere, with the focus on questions of securing peace and intra-German relations.

During the meeting held between the Greens Bundestag deputies; Waltraud Schoppe, parliamentary group spokesman; Caritas Hensel; and the spokesman for the National Executive of the Greens, Regina Michalik; and the State Council chairman, there was agreement that everything must be done to make immediate use of the chance for a global double-zero solution on medium-range weapons without reservation. This would mean that a beginning to worldwide disarmament, not only in the nuclear field, would be within reach. The participants in the talks expressed their belief that conducting a political dialogue on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence is extraordinarily important for finding ways to achieve peace, disarmament, and detente. Concrete contributions to stability, trust, and predictability in international relations also gradually make possible the creation of a European peace order.

Lasting peaceful relations between the two German states could contribute to calming the international climate and are in the interest of people in the GDR and the FRG. The GDR welcomed the Greens' support for realism and normality in relations between the GDR and the FRG. This could help to get things going in the right direction. During the talk the Greens representatives submitted a proposal for a symposium to be held on energy and environmental questions and for delegations to be exchanged. After the talk, Waltraut Schoppe emphasized in particular the common ground between the Greens and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. For instance, both sides saw an agreement on scrapping all medium-range missiles as a good beginning in the broader disarmament process. It would mean introducing a development leading to a new peace order in Europe. The Greens delegation had paid tribute to the GDR's policy on the disarmament question. The greens, the spokeswoman said, had expressly emphasized during the talk the existence of two German states as a precondition for a stable European peace.

### Meets Baden-Wuerttemberg Premier

*LD082225 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — A meeting took place on Tuesday at Schloss Gymnich between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Lothar Spaeth, premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg and CDU deputy chairman. On the basis of their earlier talks in the GDR, both

politicians were able to point with satisfaction to a positive development in the relations between the GDR and Baden-Wuerttemberg. The agreements reached are being fulfilled by both sides to mutual advantage.

At the meeting, which took place in a cordial and open atmosphere, the responsibility of both German states for peace was stressed. The partners in the talks were agreed that existing ideological and social contradictions must not be carried over into the area of interstate relations. Common security and good-neighborly relations in the European house required a business-like political dialogue.

Erich Honecker stressed that currently the conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of medium-range weapons forms the key question for the unconditional entry into disarmament. He outlined the comprehensive program of the Warsaw Pact states for drastic disarmament measures in the nuclear and conventional field and the offer made to NATO for talks on military doctrines.

Erich Honecker and Lothar Spaeth expressed their interest in a continuation of cooperation. Lothar Spaeth accepted with thanks an invitation from the State Council chairman to make a further visit to the GDR.

The premier spoke after the meeting of the "tangibly constructive atmosphere" of the visit by the GDR state and party leader to the Federal Republic. He said the visit set "a date for the constructive cooperation between the two sides despite the great differences existing in principles."

### Meets With Willy Brandt

*LD082241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2209 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] Bonn, 9 Sep 87 (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met Willy Brandt, honorary chairman of the SPD and president of the Socialist International, for an exchange of views Tuesday evening in Bonn.

The two sides discussed numerous European and international topics. Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt concurred in their expectation that, in the spirit of joint security, important impulses for strengthening peace in Europe will emanate from the two German states.

The talk also centered on the links between underdevelopment and overarmament in the world, the subject of a special UN conference in New York.

### Meets With FRG CP Leader Mies

*AU101430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 87 p 4*

[Report of meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and DKP chairman Herbert Mies at Gymnich castle in Bonn on 8 September.]

[Text]Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with Herbert Mies, DKP chairman, at Gymnich Castle today. He warmly welcomed the DKP chairman for an exchange of views in the oak salon of his residence. Herbert Mies was accompanied by Ellen Weber, party deputy chairman. Also present during the talk were the head of the GDR's permanent mission, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, and the director of the International Politics and Economics Department of the SED Central Committee, Guenter Rettner.

Following the friendly meeting with the DKP representatives, Erich Honecker expressed his great pleasure at the encounter, the GDR spokesman said. He gave assurances that GDR Communists, who are full of respect and class solidarity, are allied with the DKP's struggle for social and democratic rights of the working people. Erich Honecker expressed satisfaction that the SED and the DPK had agreed on all fundamental questions. He was touched that his visit is finding such a great and positive response among the FRG public. Erich Honecker said that the visit to the FRG is a proclamation above all of the GDR's will to devote all its strength to the main task of our time — the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the attainment of a lasting peace.

Herbert Mies described the work of the SED and the GDR for peace and disarmament as exemplary and encouraging. Peace and socialism belong together, Mies said. FRG Communists support genuine disarmament measures. Pointing to the 3.5 million people affected by unemployment in the FRG and to the fact that hundreds of thousands of young people are without apprenticeships, Herbert Mies said that the way out of the critical situation is not an arms buildup, but the very opposite. Therefore, the struggle for peace and disarmament and against mass unemployment and for jobs would continue to be the DKP's main goal. In conclusion, Erich Honecker asked Herbert Mies to convey his warmest greetings to FRG Communists.

After the talk, Herbert Mies told the numerous waiting journalists that the meeting had been a moment of personal satisfaction for him and Ellen Weber. The ideals for which FRG Communists had always worked was expressed today in peaceful cooperation. The talk with Erich Honecker had been about things the two German states had in common in the safeguarding of peace, and about their obligation to do everything possible to remove obstacles to an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the scrapping of nuclear medium-range missiles. The DKP representatives had conveyed the greetings of the FRG Communists and expressed their conviction that Erich Honecker's visit would give a strong boost to further normalization of relations between the two German states in the interests of a European peace policy.

### Duesseldorf Dinner Guests Listed

*LD092120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 9 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Duesseldorf, 9 Sep (ADN) — The prime minister of the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Johannes Rau, hosted a dinner in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at Schloss Benrath on Wednesday. [passage omitted]

Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Gerhard Beil, Frank-Joachim Hermann, Kurt Nier, and Ewald Moldt, the vice-president of the German Bundestag, Heinz Westphal; and the president of the state parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia, Karl Josef Denzer, were seated next to Erich Honecker and his host in the central domed hall of the baroque castle, which is used for social functions in Duesseldorf. The guests also included the former federal chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. [passage omitted]

### Visits Engels House in Wuppertal

*LD091921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 9 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Wuppertal, 9 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker arrived in Wuppertal early on Wednesday afternoon for a visit to the Friedrich Engels House in the town on the Wupper, rich in tradition. Johannes Rau accompanied his guest on the helicopter flight from Duesseldorf to Wuppertal. Chief Mayor Ursula Kraus welcomed the GDR State Council chairman and the members of his entourage as they landed.

The column of cars with police escort drove to the Wuppertal district of Barmen. The car in which Erich Honecker and Johannes Rau were sitting flew the flags of the GDR and the federal Land of North Rhine Westphalia. Johannes Rau used the opportunity of the drive to explain the development of the town. [passage omitted]

In front of the Friedrich Engels house in Engelsstrasse 10, which has many visitors all the year round, and which had the flags of the GDR, the FRG, the Land of North Rhine Westphalia, and the town of Wuppertal hoisted in front of it, the chief mayor of Wuppertal, Ursula Kraus warmly welcomed the illustrious guest. [passage omitted]

With great pleasure Erich Honecker accepted the present from the house of an original copy of the first edition of the famous work by Engels "Ludwig Feuerback und der Ausgang der Klassischen Deutschen Philosophie" of 1888 as well as a lithograph depicting the Engels House in its present state.

The GDR State Council chairman handed over a bronze bust of Engels by the GDR sculptor Professor Gerhard Thieme as well as a copy of the Engels film "Flug Des Falken". On behalf of the Mecklenburg area [bezirk] town of Schwerin, twinned with Wuppertal, the GDR state Council chairman handed over a painting, "Vorfruehling", by the painter F. Eisel.

In the former living room of Friedrich Engels' grandparents, Erich Honecker wrote a message into the guest book of the Friedrich Engels Museum in Wuppertal:

It is a great pleasure for me, on the occasion of my official visit to the FRG, to spend some time at the museum for the great son of Wuppertal, Friedrich Engels, the close comrade-in-arms of Karl Marx and cofounder of scientific socialism.

Friedrich Engels' life and his historical deed are depicted in an impressive manner.

His work is reality in the GDR and continues to live in our work for secure peace in the world and for the wellbeing and the happiness of the people in our socialist German state. My respect and best wishes for their further successful work goes to the director and the staff of this museum as well as to the city fathers of Wuppertal.

The director of the museum, Michael Knieriem, who is also a well-known historian and Engels scholar in the FRG, told journalists of the great honor and importance which this visit by the GDR State Council chairman signifies for Wuppertal and particularly for the Engels memorial.

### Meets Lafontaine in Saarland

*LD092148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 9 Sep 87*

[Text] Saarbruecken, 9 Sep ADN — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Saarbruecken, the capital of the Saarland, this evening. Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of the Saarland, warmly welcomed him at Ensheim Airport.

### Toast at Munich Luncheon

*LD111415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 11 Sep 87*

["Toast by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, at the Luncheon Given by Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss"—ADN headline]

[Text] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker's toast reads as follows:

Most honored Mr Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss, ladies and gentlemen,

Permit me to thank you, on behalf of my delegation as well, for your kind invitation to the Free State of Bavaria. We were glad to accept it, for it provides an opportunity to continue the exchange of views at earlier meetings with you in the GDR.

Although our stay in Munich is only short, it still gives us an impression of the throbbing life of the Bavarian capital.

We returned earlier from the memorial which has been set up in Dachau, near Munich. We commemorated the thousands of victims, the communists, the social democrats, the bourgeois democrats, those persecuted for their race, and Christians. We commemorated all those who were united by resistance to the Nazi dictatorship, setting aside all ideological differences, and who became victims of the brown barbarity.

The deep meaning of this legacy is linked to the lessons of history, of which we are aware today. Never again must war, but always only peace, arise from German soil. This is our commitment. The peace which is now in its fifth decade on our continent must be maintained worldwide and should become the normal way of life of the peoples. This is the most pressing concern of everybody, in view of the dangers of a nuclear inferno.

Mr Minister-President, only recently you reiterated—and stressed today—that war is no longer feasible and can no longer be conducted, and that you passionately argue against any idea that war could be conducted once more. We wholly and fully agree with you in this, and have again expressed this in our talks today. I am convinced, precisely because this is the case, that peaceful coexistence is acquiring a new dimension. In the present and in the future, security is only possible with each other on the basis of equal security. Regardless of other differences, the GDR will alwyas be ready for constructive cooperation in this spirit.

In relations between the two German states, our aim is to make further progress on the basis of what has been achieved. In this, the realities, which no one can reverse in any case, are a good foundation. The GDR remains ready at all times to be a predictable partner. We highly esteem your contribution, Mr Minister-President, which has brought so much in the way of normality and thus permanency to relations between the GDR and the FRG.

I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink with me to:

A peaceful future, Good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG, The flourishing development of the Free State of Bavaria, To your good health, Mr Minister-President, Franz Josef Strauss, and the good health of all those present here.

### Sends Telegram to Kohl

*LD111711 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 11 Sep 87*

["Telegram From Erich Honecker to Helmut Kohl on Leaving the FRG"—ADN headline]

[Text] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, sent the following telegram from on board his special aircraft to Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the FRG:

Dear Mr Federal Chancellor,

On leaving the FRG, I would like once again to express to you sincere thanks on my behalf and on behalf of the members of my party for the hospitality shown to us and for the objective course of the talks and meetings with you and other public figures of the FRG, which were characterized by a mutual will for constructive understanding. I am convinced that my official visit to the FRG will help to further promote active work on the basic issues of safeguarding peace and normalizing relations between the two German states.

E. Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

### Results of Visit Viewed

*DW151405 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly International Review]

[Text]Last week a new page was turned in the relations between the two German states. That is the general view not only here but quite obviously also in the west. The fact that at such moments the past comes to life again certainly is not unusual. Some people of my generation, seeing the pictures with the two states' flags in front of the Federal chancellor's office, may have recalled the fall of 1949, events like Erfurt or Kassel, and possibly even a long-forgotten name like Hallstein. The reason for that is not some late satisfaction—people felt such satisfaction in 1979 when the basic treaty was signed. We only remembered something that was part of our political life and had marked us, something you cannot just shake off. In a week in which many things were said about history, that page of history also cannot be ignored.

In the first few days of the state visit we were sometimes under the impression that the past, in the sense of coming to terms with it, played no small role in West German media comment. How else was it possible for so many commentaries to contain the realization that the visit not only documented the existence of two German states, but even the fact that they are equal. How else was it possible for the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit* to write in its report on the trip that the visit spelled an end to illusions and a platform of hopes. That statement establishes an important connection and points out an important result of the visit, because all hopes for more normalcy in the big and small matters of the two states' coexistence are inseperably linked with the end of illusions and daydreams. Nobody can delude himself anymore about that.

But, of course, in those 5 days the future was the decisive issue. For the GDR the visit was always embedded in our concept of the policy of dialogue, common sense, realism, and ensuring peace. We serve people best by ensuring peace and relieving them of their fear of war. That statement made by Erich Honecker marked all negotiations and all stages of his visit like a red thread. In bilateral relations, trade, culture, travels, and the ecology

we want to achieve more with the Federal Republic—just as we are trying to achieve with other capitalist countries. That is why we have to give priority to the most important thing—peace.

Peace is not everything. But without peace everything is nothing. That is just true. It gives everything that has been said in the communique about the two states' common respsonsibility for ensuring peace, which has grown from their common history, its outstanding and central importance. History is not the only point. Foreign Minister Genscher said in an interview that the geographical situation made it necessary for the two German states to work toward an improvement of East-West relations. We share that view, and we have a specific concept. The detailed coverage of the visit by the FRG media has allowed many millions of FRG citizens, possibly for the first time, to become familiar with that concept. That, too, is something new.

The GDR has always advocated disarmament of medium-range weapons, and we welcome the fact that the Federal Republic agrees with us, if reluctantly. We advocate moving from zero solution to zero solution, and we invite the Federal Republic to join us in our position without reservations. We want a drastic reduction of all conventional armed forces, if possible, a real reduction, and we call upon the Federal Republic to join us in that respect equally clearly. We are convinced that regional disarmament solutions such as corridors in central Europe, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, give the people in both German states more security. We consider it necessary for the Federal Government also to take the opinions of political and social forces in its own country into account for defining its position on such regional options. There are certainly opportunities of bilateral cooperation at other levels that have not been taken advantage of. But most of them exist in the field of ensuring peace. The most urgent issues also should be dealt with maximum energy. We will not be measured by the visions we have of what our grandchildren will have to do, but by what we are doing today so as to allow our grandchildren to live in peace.

Nothing can and must prevent us from working for that goal—neither the differences of the two social systems nor the integration of the two states in different military blocs, nor the border. None of those differences has prevented trade between the two states from developing considerably and continuing to develop. So why should they prevent us from statring something even more important jointly.

When Erich Honecker said in Bonn that socialism and capitalism are as irreconciable as fire and water, industrialist Wolff Von Amerongen took up the picture the next day. He said he accepted that version as long as common problems were discussed and nobody started burning or getting wet. Strictly speaking, that we do not burn, we have won a lot, indeed everything.

As I said, the differences that have their roots in the different social systems and value concepts remain large. We still think and will continue to think that the prevention of unemployment is not so secondary or of negligible importance, but an elementary human right and of great significance for the dignity of man. We also still think that democracy has to do with ownership. Our judgment of racism, apartheid, and any type of fascism is tougher and more principled. Hundreds of thousands of citizens in our country expressed that, once again yesterday, on the anniversary in honor of the victims of fascism. However, all that should not, cannot, and does not have to be an ostacle when life is at stake. Erich Honecker's visit has led to more agreement in that respect. Summing it up, it was a success of the policy of common sense and realism, a gain for the people and for peace. How successful it was and how lasting the effects will be, ultimately will depend on the two states' conduct. Now deeds are necessary. Both are called upon to make maximum efforts—and we are ready to do so.

### Marjai Returns From Moscow CEMA Meeting

*LD152047 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow, September 15 (MTI)—Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hungary's permanent delegate to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, who was in the Soviet capital Monday and Tuesday participating in the 124th session of the Executive Committee of the CMEA and who held talks with Aleksey Antonov Soviet deputy prime minister, Soviet co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation, returned to Budapest Tuesday evening. On Tuesday Jozsef Marjai held talks with Guriy Marchuk, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union.

### Varkonyi Attends CSSR Embassy Meeting

*LD152126 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) — On the occasion of the 40th anniversary since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Hungarian and Czechoslovak Foreign Ministers Dr. Peter Varkonyi and Bohuslav Chnoupek exchanged telegrams of greetings.

On the occasion of the anniversary Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovakia's ambassador to Hungary organized a friendly meeting attended by Dr. Peter Varkonyi and leading staff members of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### Nemeth Addresses Planning Office Meeting

*AU150827 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Sep 87 pp 3,4*

[MTI attributed speech by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Miklos Nemeth delivered at the festive meeting of the National Planning Office on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Hungarian economic planning, held in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 11 September: "Miklos Nemeth Addresses the Meeting—To Provide A Realistic and Good Program"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Today and in the near future, the most important role of the people's economic planning is to effectively contribute to stabilization and then to the implementation of the program of economic development. It is important that the people's economic plans and economic regulations provide an adequate framework for the accelerated increase of production, based on efficiency, and for the wider possibilities provided for enterprises that are managing well. In the future, planning should actively influence primarily the process of income production, and not only distribution. [passage omitted]

In the field of expanded enterprise independence, and taking into consideration the means of indirect economic management adjusted to Hungarian peculiarities, we will have to modify the present practice of influencing and orienting the economy, further develop the decision-making system, and better assert responsibility. [passage omitted]

We should also use scientific demandingness in determining the effects that the various means of economic management are capable of having, and also the effects these means are incapable of producing. The limits of the responsibility of operational and strategic planning can be determined only by knowing the effects of these means and on the basis of that knowledge. [passage omitted]

It is the responsibility of the planning and management system to create conditions—starting from education and manpower training, up to the development of a system of regrouping the means of production—that accelerate structural changes and direct them toward the desired path. We will have to reinterpret the content of government, enterprise, and local planning, in harmony with the increase in enterprise self-management and in social democracy. It should be made clear what is the responsibility of the government and what is the task of the enterprises, and of the district and local councils. [passage omitted]

The implementation of our program of economic and social development requires the development of socialist democracy, as well as the modernization of the activity of the system of political institutions.

This requires, on the one hand, an improvement in government activity, an increase in the efficiency of central management, a clear-cut delimitation of responsibility, and a purposeful division of labor; on the other hand, this demands a greater assertion of the helping and controlling role played by the system of people's representation. [passage omitted]

The system of planning should adjust to the political and social changes aimed at widening democracy. The system of social debates is an important form of democracy in planning and in preparing the complex social and economic programs. Our experience shows that this form has withstood the test, but it needs further development too.

We know that we ourselves have to create the necessary resources and means for stabilization and development. Our development can rely basically on our national activity and on its increasing efficiency. Therefore, we should create a social and economic atmosphere where efforts aimed at increasing performance and the discovery and use of resources will become socially appreciated conduct in all areas of economic activity.

People's economic planning is playing an important role in creating such an atmosphere and in accelerating the reform process. [passage omitted]

On this day, which is not only a festival of planners but also a social and political event, preparing for the social construction tasks ahead of us, we continue to count on

the planners' help and on their contribution as partners. [passage omitted]

### Pullai Discusses Draft Tax Reform Bill

*AU150953 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Sep 87 p 7*

[Interview with Miklos Pullai, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, by Maria Lakatos: "Waiting for Tax Reform—Planners Are Preparing for an Exciting Debate—Interview with Miklos Pullai"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] After 8 months of preparation, the draft bills on general turnover tax and personal income tax are taking shape. The real test will take place in the Parliamentary session that begins on 16 September. Everyone is expecting a lively debate at this session primarily because of the exemptions included in the draft bills and some social policy issues. How does the expert see the activity of the last 8 months? What are the draft bills like? We talked about these issues with Miklos Pullai, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office.

[Lakatos] After the numerous changes in the draft bill, how much of the original concepts did we manage to preserve?

[Pullai] Basic concepts concerning the general turnover tax as well as the personal income tax have not changed. Considering the first draft bills worked out in other countries, we have no reason to be ashamed: we are finally submitting a fairly well-prepared draft bill for debate. Of course, we could still argue about some issues. For example, the turnover tax rates could be lower, since 40 percent of the goods are in the zero tax bracket, we cannot reduce the other two—the 15 and the 25 percent brackets—either. In the case of the personal income tax, I think that the repeatedly modified tax bracket table is now contributing more effectively to the goal of encouraging the active members of society to perform more work. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] In preparing the draft bill, you tried to take at least the majority of proposals into consideration. You did not make concessions, however, concerning a basic issue—the planned budget income from the two types of tax cannot decrease considerably. Thus, modifications could only be carried out over a very narrow area, and if you yielded in one area, you had to compensate in another.

[Pullai] [Passage omitted] The budget will accumulate a surplus of about 70 billion forints from the general turnover tax, while income from personal taxes will amount to 65-70 billion forints. Our economic situation, however, provides for us a framework within which we can plan and adjust the tax system. In order to reduce budget deficit, it is necessary to considerably reduce the subsidies next year. I have already mentioned this several times, but it does not hurt to repeat it, that the tax system in itself does not solve the fundamental and serious problems facing the economy, including the budget deficit. It does, however, provide an opportunity to modernize the conditions of enterprise management, and subsequently, to progress and develop further.

[Lakatos] You have conducted a direct dialogue with the enterprise leaders, and several firms have already prepared various accounts. The results were often striking: the enterprises' incentive fund has declined and enterprise financial experts regarded the gross calculation [brutositas] of wages an impossible task. Did you succeed in coming to some sort of agreement?

[Pullai] We have also made our calculations on the modification of enterprise profits. We could only work on the basis of data for 1986, and thus we saw maily just trends, but the results are still extremely interesting. In 70 percent of the enterprises, the real value of incentive funds will increase, and in 15 percent of the enterprises this value will remain at the current level. According to computer calculations, 466 enterprises will develop losses. This is almost three times as many as in 1986. However, losses will be less than 10 million forints in the case of 318 enterprises. As a whole, losses will only double. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] To what extent do you regard the tax system as a system not open to change?

[Pullai] I am counting on several new and modifying proposals to emerge in the coming years—proposals that we will be able to introduce into the system following serious preparatory work and debates. This is not a closed system, and we are ready to implement any useful proposal. [passage omitted]

## BRIEFS

### Mozambique Defense Minister Visit

A Mozambique army delegation led by Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, defense minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, paid an official, 3-day friendship visit to Hungary at the invitation of Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister. Chipande held talks with his host about issues that mutually affect the two friendly armies. The delegation left Hungary on 3 September. [Excerpts] [*Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 87 p 5 AU*]

## Jaruzelski To Pay Working Visit to GDR

*LD151648 Warsaw PAP in English 1556 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 15—PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski is leaving tomorrow for a working, friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic following an invitation from SED General Secretary, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker.

Friendly, working meetings have become a traditional form of contacts between leaders of the socialist community states.

Cooperation between Poland and the GDR dates back to 1949 when the German Democratic Republic was established.

It is worth stressing that the GDR in its first international-legal act—the Zgorzelec Treaty of 1950—recognized the border on the Odra and Nysa rivers as the western border of Poland.

Both that treaty and the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed by Poland and the GDR in 1977 are the principal foundation of the development and consolidation of mutual relations.

Parallel to the close political cooperation of both states, represented in the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA, cooperation is developing favourably between the two Marxist-Leninist parties and allied parties, social and youth organizations as well as economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. Top-level meetings and talks act as a specially strong impulse for the strengthening of friendship and enlivening of cooperation between Poland and the GDR, to mention the visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski in Berlin in March, 1982 or Erich Honecker's visit to Warsaw in December 1985 when the two leaders signed the "Long-term Programme of Development of Cooperation Between Poland and the GDR in the Field of Science, Technology and Production up to the Year 2000".

The two cooperating states hold concordant views on the most significant international issues. They consistently support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and make their own contribution to ensuring security to Europe. An example of this is the Polish initiative of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe, known as the Jaruzelski Plan, or the disarmament initiatives of the GDR and Czechoslovakia which constitute new forms of searching for possibilities of ensuring European security, equilibrium and cooperation.

In the mutual closer contacts between the Poish and GDR societies a special role belongs to the younger generation. Of great value is, for example, the exchange of groups of children and youth during summer holidays.

Both Poland and the GDR frequently stress their will to further consolidate friendship, develop and increase the attainments of the mutually beneficial, good-neighbourly cooperation. This will certainly be present during the talks of the heads of both parties and states, Poland and the GDR, during their successive meeting.

## Jaruzelski Greetings on DPRK National Day

*AU141629 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 87 p 2*

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and State Council chairman, to his DPRK counterpart on DPRK National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WKP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council, and the Polish people, I extend cordial congratulations and greetings to you, Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, to the WKP Central Committee and the fraternal Korean people on the 39th anniversary of the DPRK.

We value highly the historic transformations that have taken place in all sectors of your country's life during the past 39 years. Comrade Kim Il-song, the WKP led by you is the driving force of these changes.

We express our complete solidarity with the Korean people in their efforts to peacefully unite their country and we invariably support the DPRK Government's numerous initiatives, including the most recent proposals on signing a declaration on nonaggression between the North and the South and on mutual reductions in armed forces. Through its constructive peace policy; the DPRK continues to greatly contribute to mankind's cause of strengthening peace and security and to increasing the strength and importance of the socialist countries in the world.

Our parties and countries are linked by traditional relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. I express my unshakable conviction that our friendship and cooperation will continue to intensify and develop for the benefit of our peoples as well as socialism and peace.

On the fraternal DPRK's National Day, I extend to you, the WKP Central Committee, and the Korean people, my wishes for further successes in your country's comprehensive development, for the complete realization of the tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan, for progress in peacefully uniting your fatherland, and for every happiness.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council.

## Krakow Weekly on Warsaw Economic Society

*AU151920 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 6 Sep 87 p 5*

[Ewa Szemplinska article: "Let us Hasten This Uphill Push!"]

[Excerpts] Our proposal is a common sense proposal because its aim is to create a base and facilities that are able to back up burgeoning individual enterprise. The

Warsaw Economic Society, which is behind this proposal, is meant to constitue a strong interest group outside of the state's economic apparatus. It is meant to be a lobby representing private entrepreneurs and opposing the ossified structures of the economy, but favoring (verbally at present) the declared assumptions of the second stage of the economic reform. [passage omitted]

The sponsors of the Warsaw Economic Society, including journalist Aleksander Paszynski, journalist Leszek Stefanski, farmers' representative Gabriel Janowski, Professor Andrzej Stelmachowski, Professor Stefan Kurowski, Professor Stanislaw Stomma, Piotr Wierzbicki, and Stefan Kisielewski (figures who know all about the problems of the economy and who are in favor of the private sector's development) decided to discuss the expediency of the society. So, in January 1987 the figures concerned gathered in the Central School of Agriculture with the kind backing of the rector of the school—Professor Maria Radomska. The meeting was devoted to the private sector of the Polish economy, and reports were read by Professor Stefan Kurowski, Dr Ryszard Bugaj, and Dr Miroslaw Dzielski. Over 100 figures arrived from all over Poland. [passage omitted]

The sponsors drew up a draft statute in mid-February 1987 and applied to the Warsaw City Administration for permission to hold a founding meeting in order to discuss the statute. [passage omitted] When no response was forthcoming, A. Paszynski began in May to write private letters to the Consultative Council, Vice Premier Sadowski, General Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, and so on, asking for their support for the society. [passage omitted] At a press conference Christopher Bobinski asked Minister Urban about the society and after 2 weeks the minister told him that he could take neither a positive nor negative stand on the matter. However, within 6 months the Warsaw City Administration gave permission for a meeting. [passage omitted]

If we look unemotionally at the statute and aims of our society, A. Paszynski said at that meeting, we will see that they all fit in completely with the PPR's legal order and are consistent with the declared aims of the second stage of the economic reform. Before the reform can succeed as a transformed economic system, the infrastructure of the market must be created, and organizations such as our society should be elements of this infrastructure. Formally, nothing can be held against such elements, and the difficulties created for them are merely a spectacular example of the divergence between declarations and deeds.

The question is whether these difficulties are exclusively rooted in fears of allowing citizens to show initiative. (passage deleted in line with the law on the control of publications and public performances of 31 August 1981, Article 2, Item 6; *The Official GAzette* issue 20, position 99; and *The Official Gazette* issue 44 , position 204, 1983) and the fact that these people are competent in economic matters has nothing to do with this issue. However, it is significant that economists who enjoy the trust of the government and who in theory are interested in the economic reform, were also invited to the founding meeting in the Central School of Agriculture, but none of them came.

Marek Zielinski, who runs "Skan-produkt" on a private basis, said that the Warsaw Economic Society's primary task should be the "area of thought" concerning public attitudes to "private doers." These attitudes are known for their disrespect and envy toward people who risk their own capital and efforts and who are evaluated only by the profits they make. The issue is nothing new, because in the past 40 years official propaganda has always tried to more or less demonize the figure of the "private doer" and to turn him into a very expedient whipping boy. And today, although this "private doer" has become part of the official political-economic system, he is still supposed to continue to profit, corrupt, steal, refuse to pay taxation, and get rich in a manner that is "socially unjustified." [passage omitted]

However, something must be done about him. Either persist in sterile opposition to him until there will be nothing for us to share and the problem will thus be solved automatically, or go for the economic reform with all its determining factors, which not only rehabilitate the "private doer" and eliminate him as a convenient excuse for all maladies, but also foster the cult of ingenuity, private risk, and an enterprising spirit. [passage omitted] The Warsaw Economic Society, M. Zielinski continued, will not be a trade union. But even if its activities do not include negotiations with the authorities about the conditions of our functioning, we hope that at least someone will listen to the views of our representatives. Up to now, formal and legal decisions have been made without prior consultations with our communities, and if consultations have been held, then only on a limited scale via artisan organizations. But the participation of these organizations has always been so negligible that one cannot help concluding that regulations have been made by people who have never had any idea of what economic activities are.

Without any special effort one could compile a book of records of nonsense that these regulations represent, beginning with the taxation system, according to which it does not pay to develop an enterprise and to invest in machines and equipment, but it does pay to promote waste. For example, a foreign firm is granted a permit to operate on the strength of an accurate list of its products. Suppose this firm is permitted to construct wooden houses, an operation that produces much scrap wood, which could be used to make, say, small boards for housewives. This production would cut other production costs and increase the supply of articles in demand.

M. Zielinski has been trying to solve this issue for the past 6 months but, although everyone agrees that burning lumber is arrant nonsense, regulations that allow such waste continue to be observed.

As Professor Jan Szczepanski said in his report to the third session of the Consultative Council: "An administrative or clerkly philosophy of the world places all the business of citizens and authorities within the framework of regulations. Whatever is outside the regulations is regarded as a potential or actual threat to the state." [passage omitted]

All the same, G. Janowski said, we believe that the registration of our society as we see it will signal changes and good will on the part of the authorities and their resolve to rescue our economy. If registration is refused, then everything will continue in the old way. Those who have decided to fight will continue to fight, and those who have decided to sit tight will continue to increase their bank accounts, instead of investing and taking risks. [passage omitted]

As for Professor J. Szczepanski, he said at that session of the Consultative Council: "One of the important factors that help to perpetuate the crisis and to paralyze anti-crisis activities is the view that all efforts are hopeless because incapable state administration will waste the results of any effort made by the citizens." [passage omitted]

## TV on Events Leading to World War II

*LD160542 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[From the "Arguments" program presented by Ludwik Krasucki with Professor Eugeniusz Durazcynski of the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of History and Andrezej Nierychlo of PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY]

[Excerpts] [Krasucki] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. We meet after 2 weeks to continue a great, complex, and important subject. The Polish nation fought the Germans in World War II from 1 September 1939, the day of the Hitlerite aggression against our country, to 9 May, the day of the unconditional capitulation and fall of the Third Reich. Within this framework, the breakthrough in Polish-Soviet relations constitutes a chapter of great historical importance. It is symbolized by the juxtaposition of two dates: 17 September 1939, the entry of the Soviet Army into the eastern voivodships of the Polish Republic, comprising the territory of the western Ukraine and Belorussia; and then, 21 April 1945, the signing in Moscow of the Treaty of Alliance, Friendship, and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PPR. Breakthrough is a great word. It means that very profound changes had taken place; that facts of great historic significance had occurred. Breakthrough does not mean that a change had taken place from good to better, but a change from bad to good. The starting point in Polish-Soviet relations in the years preceding World War II was negative. Enormous mutual encumbrances and prejudices had to be overcome; and we must return to them before we recall once again the date of 17 September 1939. How can that point of departure be succinctly described?

[Nierychlo] This is important, because let's recall that Polish-Soviet relations in 1939 had an almost 20-year history and that history; those relations were not the relations that neighboring countries should have with each other. Let's recall that at the very beginning of Polish-Soviet contacts, there was the 1920 war which cast a shadow on Polish-Soviet relations all through the twenties. The result of that was was, among other things, the course of the state border of the neighboring states.

[Krasucki] Those relations, we can add, had their ups and downs; it was a little better or a little worse, but within the framework of the same variant always: the negative variant. One has to look at August and September 1939 in Polish-Soviet relations in light of that point of departure, which was unfortunately like that. We ended our previous "Arguments" program with that; maybe it's worth recalling what feasible variants came into play, could be considered by the Soviet Government, at that time?

[Duraczynski] We talked about this substantially during our previous meeting. We agreed with the view of a Polish historian pronounced a fairly long time ago, that Soviet policy faced, so to speak, in European policy, three alternatives. The first: to look for agreement with France and Great Britain, to create an effective bloc against the Berlin plan of aggression. The second: not to conclude any agreements, to wait for events to develop. The third: to take Soviet-German relations out of impasse and improve, normalize them; and these relations, as we know, were very bad in the thirties.

Finally, it would seem, in this formation of the various variants of Soviet policy, at that specific point in history, August, or perhaps somewhat earlier, in 1939, the third option won, that is, to look for a way of normalizing relations with the German Reich. All the more so since the leaders of that Reich had been signalling their great interest in political and economic agreement—or maybe the other way around: economic and political agreement with the Soviet Union. The result of that option was the Soviet-German Treaty of 23 August 1939 and together with it, a secret protocol on the demarcation of the sphere of influence in Europe, if something in that Europe could be changed, in Eastern Europe, between both states. [sentence as heard] This is the situation at the end of August. Perhaps it should be recalled at this point that the government of the Polish Republic said no twice at this time.

It said no for the first time, to sum it up briefly, to various kinds of Nazi offers and proposals, which concerned, not simultaneously, firstly, demands to create an exterritorial road through the so-called corridor, through Pomerania — and a series of other demands. At the same time, initial suggestions were put forward concerning Poland's accession to the anti-Comintern pact, that is, Poland's agreement to changes in its political options in the direction of an alliance with the Third Reich. On these matters, the Polish Government gave a firm no and that was to its credit.

[Krasucki] Around 10 September, I do not remember the exact date, a French journalist used the expression the phony war for the first time.

[Nierychlo] Phony war. One can talk about that for a long time, but I think what was happening then in Moscow is more important. What was happening in Poland, that is the violent movement and progress of the Wehrmacht, was being followed closely.

The stance of the Western powers, France and Great Britain, was being analyzed, as it was thought that after the declaration of war on 3 September the operations there would be active and on a large scale. However, as we already know, something completely opposite happened. At the same time, Berlin was exerting great pressure on Moscow and it was demanding that the Soviet Union start implementing the decisions contained in the secret protocol of the agreement of the 23 August 1939, which envisaged a demarcation of spheres of influence of both states at the territory of the Polish Republic.

In connection with that, the German ambassador to Moscow was constantly paying visits to Molotov and various negotiations were taking place on international, Polish, and Soviet-German relations. In the early hours of 17 September, the Polish ambassador to Moscow as aquainted with the contents of a note of the Soviet Government to the Polish Government, in which, after a statement that the Polish state ceased to exist, disintegrated, it was stated that agreements between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic in force until then, ceased to exist.

At the same time, it was stated that the Red Army would undertake to fulfill the mission of taking the Belorussian and Ukrainian populations under the protection of the Soviet Union, which is, in fact, what started to occur after a few hours.

[Krasucki] As far as that day was concerned, then, the two versions that appeared many times in print must be put straight. On the one hand, the Soviet note mentioned that on 17 September, the authorities of the Polish Republic were no longer on her territory. Meanwhile, these authorities left Polish territory, proceeding across a bridge, along the Zaleszczyki road to Romania on the following day, that is on 18 September, aided, in fact, by the slow movement of the Soviet armies in that area.

On the other hand, in many sources, the assessment formulated by the eminent military historian General Kukiel reappears, that on 17 September, there were still 400,000 Polish units ready to maintain long-term resistance to the Hitlerite army to the east of the Vistula. Unfortunately, General Kukiel was counting here in accordance with the list of divisions. Partly, these were already divisions that had participated in battle many times, so that it is impossible to ascertain the real strength of the Polish Army still in operation in accordance with this criterion. [passage omitted]

[Duraczynski] I would add to this something that was then especially felt, namely the practices of the Stalinist security apparatus on the territories then joined to the Soviet Union, which touched many, many Poles, in any case not having anything to do with the so-called Sanacja apparatus of power, eminent writers [sentence as heard]. And an enormous number were touched, in the character of several waves of deportations. Please remember that from the autumn of 1939 to the spring of 1941 there were deported from these territories, joined to the Soviet Union, to the interior of the USSR, according to various estimates, well, but lets say over a million citizens of the Polish state.

[Nierychlo] Not only Poles.

[Duraczynski] Yes. Of that more or less over a half, some 50 or so percent, were Poles. The others were citizens of the Polish state of other nationalities.

[Krasucki, interrupting] And now...[Duraczynski] [Words indistinct] say with what a shadow this impinged on Polish-Soviet relations, and on the attitude of Poles to the policies of the Soviet Union.

[Krasucki] But it is also necessary to tell of the other side of the matter. The enormous majority of these people returned, one can say through two different roads. One group returned via the Middle East and through England. Others returned with the First Division or First Army of the Polish Army or in the framework of postwar repatriations. Those who returned in the enormous majority recall that they met with a sincere reception by the Soviet populace, and one of the examples of the desperate complexity of our Polish history rests on the fact that those people then deported created the core of the units of the Polish People's Army which, in battle at the side of the Soviet Army, later went, using this conceptual shorthand, from Leningrad to Berlin. [passage omitted]

## BRIEFS

### Swedish Cooperation Program

The programme of Polish-Swedish cooperation in culture, science and education for the three consecutive academic years up to 1990 was signed at the Foreign Ministry here today. Director of the Swedish Institute Anders Clason and other members of the delegation were received by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski. Present was ambassador of Sweden C.O. Orjan Berner. [Text] *[Warsaw PAP in English 1756 GMT 9 Sep 87 LD]*

### Cables Exchanged With Laos

The foreign ministers of Poland and Laos exchanged cables of greetings to mark the 25th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between both countries on September 8. [Text] *[Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 8 Sep 87 LD]*

## USSR Chemical Industry Supplies

Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik met here today with Soviet Minister of Chemical and Oil Engineering Vladimir M. Lukyanenko. The ministers assessed the hitherto cooperation with particular regard to possibilities of its expansion. They also discussed possibilities of increasing supplies of Soviet machine and plant for Polish chemical and oil industries within the framework of co-production in this field. [Text] *[Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 4 Sep 87 LD]*

## PEC Discusses Ceausescu Policy Proposals

### On Disarmament

*AU141619 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 87 p 1*

["Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's Considerations and Proposals on Major International Issues on the Agenda of the 42d Session of the UN General Assembly—Decisions Adopted by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee on the Basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Proposals," at a meeting in Bucharest on 11 September]

[Text] On the basis of proposals presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, at its meeting on 11 September 1987, adopted Romania's Considerations and Proposals on Major International Issues on the Agenda of the 42d Session of the UN General Assembly.

The 42d UN General Assembly session, which will begin on 15 September 1987, takes place at a time when the international situation continues to be very serious and complex, as a result of the intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. A number of conflicts and states of tension persist and even intensify in various parts of the planet. There are manifestations of the use of force and brutal interference in the domestic affairs of other states. The world economy also faces serious problems that affect all states, particularly the developing countries.

On the basis of these realities, Romania believes that a key issue of our age is halting the arms race, resolutely proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to defend the supreme right of nations and people to peace, life, and a free and dignified existence.

Reflecting the profound concern of the international community with the dangerous course of events, Romania and other states proposed that the agenda of this UN General Assembly session include a number of problems, of which the most important and topical are those dealing with halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, peacefully settling armed conflicts, strengthening international security, eliminating underdevelopment, building a new international economic order, and increasing the UN's role in solving the major problems facing mankind.

In the current circumstances, when mankind is passing through a stage of profound changes, there must be a new way of thinking and constructive solutions to the complex problems of war and peace, and of the socioeconomic development of peoples.

Now, more than ever before, this requires that the United Nations take resolute steps to increase its contribution to solving the cardinal problems of international life, so as to satisfy the strivings of nations for peace, cooperation, independence, and social progress.

I. Proceeding from its consistent policy of disarmament and peace, Socialist Romania has fought and continues to fight to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and build a world without weapons and wars. The ideas, initiatives, and actions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, on the problems of disarmament have been widely received internationally. They represent key contributions to the struggle of nations and progressive forces for peace, cooperation, and detente.

In the spirit of this policy, the PEC of the RCP Central Committee adopted the following proposals of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and decided that Romania should submit them at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

1. The General Assembly should call on the USSR and the United States—as their proposals are very close—to conclude as soon as possible this year, an agreement on eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and the entire world.

At the same time, the General Assembly should call on all countries with nuclear weapons on their territory to give them up and no longer raise obstacles to an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

Likewise, all countries in Europe and other continents are called upon to take resolute steps to ensure the conclusion of such an agreement, even during the current year.

2. As nuclear tests contribute to the intensification of the arms race and damage the environment, the UN General Assembly should call primarily on the United States and the USSR, as well as on other nuclear powers, to halt nuclear tests and any other activity designed to develop and improve nuclear weapons.

Likewise, all states should be called upon to commit themselves to the exclusive use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and for the well-being of the whole of mankind.

3. Proceeding from the fact that the large number of satellite launches has a negative impact on the environment and life on earth, the UN General Assembly should call on all countries that launch satellites to limit such launches into outer space.

Likewise, the General Assembly should call on all states to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the use of space for peaceful purposes alone and on a ratification of the use of space for all mankind.

4. In view of the serious danger to world peace and security posed by the exacerbation of existing conflicts, the United Nations should launch a general appeal to all

states engaged in conflicts to halt military operations. It should also call on all states to solve all contentious problems and differences through peaceful means and negotiations.

From the start of such negotiations and throughout their development, all kinds of military operations should cease.

To implement the obligations assumed on halting military activities during peace talks and solving all problems through negotiations, the Security Council or another special UN body should be given special powers in this respect.

II. Likewise, the PEC of the RCP Central Committee adopted the proposals of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, on certain problems of international economic and financial life, which Romania should submit at this year's session of the UN General Assembly.

Under current international economic conditions, marked by the persistence of economic and monetary-financial crises, the economic situation of developing countries has worsened considerably. The economic and scientific-technical gaps between these countries and the developed countries have further increased.

Trade and financial relations and comprehensive economic cooperation in general have been greatly disrupted. The international trading system has been seriously jeopardized, as its principles and rules are being increasingly violated or circumvented.

Lately, there has been a noticeable increase in protectionist and discriminatory measures in international trade, particularly in the export of manufactured products by the developing countries, while the prices of their raw materials have fallen.

The most serious problem facing the developing countries is the burden of their foreign debt, which has already reached the huge sum of $1,000 billion.

Given this situation, Romania has included on the UN General Assembly session agenda a point entitled "The Foreign Debt Crisis and Development" and proposed that special measures be adopted to resolve the foreign debt crisis of developing countries.

In view of the particularly serious state of the world economy, particularly the foreign debt crisis of developing countries, the SR of Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu believe that the General Assembly should call on all developed creditor countries, international banks, and financial institutions to introduce a moratorium. This moratorium should last at least 5 years and apply to all credits granted to developing countries by the governments of economically developed states and by banks, including the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The maximum interest rates on existing credits should not exceed 5 percent; likewise, interest rates on future loans should not be higher than 4 to 5 percent; in turn, the interest paid by banks on deposits should not exceed 5 percent; commercial loans should be repaid in accordance with standards and understandings reached between the parties involved.

At the same time, the UN General Assembly should call on all states to renounce protectionist and discriminatory measures; eliminate all artificial barriers, restrictions, and quotas from trade; and firmly apply GATT provisions on granting the most-favored-nation clause.

The proposals and considerations of Romania and its president on the major international issues on the agenda of the 42d UN General Assembly session illustrate the political realism and constructive spirit of Romania's entire international activity, which is devoted to solving the problems of disarmament, development, and peace.

"We must proceed from our present-day realities," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, "from the fact that there is an interdependence and mutual conditioning between the problems of economic underdevelopment and those of politics and disarmament. Only a comprehensive solution to these problems, in a new and democratic manner, will pave the way for a world of social justice and equity, and a better and more just world."

## On World Finance

*AU141652 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 87 p 1*

["Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's Considerations and Proposals on a Global Solution to the Problems of the Foreign Debt and Excessive Interest Rates—A Decision Adopted by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee on the Basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Proposals," at a meeting in Bucharest on 11 September]

[Text] On the basis of proposals presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, at its meeting on 11 September 1987, adopted the following considerations on a global solution to the problems of foreign debt and excessive interest rates. It decided that these considerations should be submitted at the forthcoming session of the IMF and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD].

The state of the world economy has continued to deteriorate year by year, thus affecting all nations, particularly the developing countries, and further increasing the gap between rich and poor countries. In recent years, the foreign debt of poor countries has continued to increase and the instability of the world economy has continued to grow. This has had a profoundly negative impact upon the socioeconomic development of all nations and international life as a whole.

Present-day realities prove that the complex financial problems of foreign debt and interest rates, as well as the stability and development of the world economy, can no longer be solved by each country alone. Rather, it must be done through the joint effort and active cooperation of all states, regardless of size or social system. Proceeding from this, Romania believes that firm steps should be taken without delay to find a global solution to the problem of the developing countries' foreign debt, which exceeds $1,000 billion. The transfer of financial resources—through excessive installments and interest rates—from developing to developed countries should end.

In this respect, Romania believes that the IMF and IBRD should fundamentally reconsider their policies and practices, so as to actively contribute to promoting a new, balanced, and democratic financial-currency system. This can directly assist the developing countries' efforts for progress. Such changes are in accord with the interests of both the developing and developed states and all nations. After all, the stability and harmonious development of the world economy and the creation of conditions for the overall and faster progress of all countries can only be ensured by resolving the problems of foreign debt and underdevelopment. Life shows that even the economies of the developed countries will no longer be able to make further progress unless the urgent problems of underdevelopment are solved.

Therefore, the PEC of the RCP Central Committee adopted the following proposals of President Nicolae Ceausescu and decided that Romania should submit them for discussion at the forthcoming yearly session of the IMF and IBRD.

1. For credits already granted and contracted for by the IMF and IBRD, the annual interest rates should not exceed 5 percent;

2. For new credits to be loaned by the IMF and IBRD, the annual interest rates should not exceed 4 percent. Such a level ensures that the profits obtained from each project funded through these loans can yield the necessary resources to repay the installments of and interest on the credits received, while also bringing a net income to the debtor country;

3. The IBRD should renounce its arbitrary and unjust practice of increasing the amount of foreign debt through the addition of the so-called "currency risk" clause. The repayment of credits granted by the IBRD should be made at the level and within the framework of the currencies initially contracted for, without any additional clauses;

4. The IMF and the IBRD should extend repayment deadlines for all credits by at least 10 years, so as to contribute—by easing the foreign debt—to securing the necessary financial resources for the progress of developing countries;

5. For funds loaned by the IMF and IBRD to create credit resources, a decision should be made limiting interest rates to a maximum of 5 percent annually.

In the future, interest rates of no more than 4 percent should be paid on funds released by the IMF and IBRD. At the same time, the IMF and IBRD should take steps to reduce their own expenses and to organize all activities and ensure their own profits from a quota of 0.5 percent at the most.

Romania believes that the IMF and the IBRD should democratize all their activities, so as to ensure that member countries, particularly developing states, can play a greater role in defining measures and making decisions.

The urgent adoption of such measures is a primary prerequisite for halting the deterioration of the world's economic and financial state. These measures would also ensure that the IMF and IBRD can fulfill the mission for which they were created, namely to play an important role in ensuring the stability of the world's economy and financial and currency system, and in assisting the efforts of all countries, particularly the developing countries, toward socioeconomic progress.

## PEC Hears Account of Kenyan Leader's Visit

*AU112007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, September 11, 1987—The September 11 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP heard an account on the official visit of friendship paid to Romania by Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, over September 8-10, 1987.

The Executive Political Committee assessed the results of the visit, of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, stressing their importance for the further development of the relations between Romania and Kenya.

It was highlighted with satisfaction that the mutual wish was expressed during the summit dialogue, to intensify the collaboration between the two countries on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, and in other domains of activity. In this sense, the importance was stressed of the understandings reached on the expansion of the collaboration and cooperation in various domains of mutual interest, the increase and diversification of the commercial exchanges, based on long-term accords that should give the Romanian-Kenyan relations stability and wide prospects.

At the same time, the Executive Political Committee highlighted the outstanding importance of the exchange of views between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi in connection with the main aspects of international life that disclose the convergence or great similarity of standpoints on the complex issues facing mankind.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the decision expressed by the two presidents to consolidate the collaboration between Romania and Kenya in the world arena, at the UN and other international bodies, in the struggle for the halting of the arms race and a passage to actual disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament, for the peaceful, negotiated settlements of the states of tension and conflict, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for the establishment of a climate of detente, security, peace, confidence and collaboration in Europe, Africa and the world over.

It was pointed out that through the steady promotion of the Romanian-Kenyan collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in international life was beneficial to both countries and peoples, served their progress and welfare, the cause of understanding and cooperation among nations.

## Romanian Dissident on Ceausescu Regime

*PM161004 Paris LE MATIN in French 11 Sep 87 p 7*

[Interview with Romanian dissident Mihai Botez by Vincent Giret in Paris—date not given]

[Text]*Le Matin*: How would you define the very distinctive nature of Nicolae Ceausescu's government?

Mihai Botez: I think it is a classical type of communist government in the fine tradition of the thirties. People forget all too often that Ceausescu is a true Leninist. He sincerely believes that communism is going to be established in the world and that capitalism is in its death throes. In practical terms, he is convinced that the market economy is crumbling, that central planning will solve everything, and that the intelligentsia's mission is to serve the government.

Ceausescu thinks that the people need a leader whose main task is to turn the individual into a "new man." The president is also convinced that he has been chosen by the laws of history to lead his people toward the "society of the future" with a firm hand.

*Le Matin*: This situation is unique in Eastern Europe. Is it true to say that it does not apply to Poland, Hungary, or Czechoslovakia?

Mihai Botez: The structure is the same. But there are major differences between them. In Romania, it is Nicolae Ceausescu's personality which makes the difference. The president has discovered a great resource: nationalism. What we have is a national-communist regime, a kind of communism which has tried to mobilize the Romanian people's national feelings to its advantage.

*Le Matin*: Are there still some ties between the government and society?

Mihai Botez: No. There is a fundamental split between society and the government. Of course, there is a kind of ritual respect which people show to the leader but, aside from that aspect, there are no longer any ties. For the average man in Bucharest, the gap between his life and the government's language is considerable, probably greater than anywhere else in Eastern Europe. The government is locked in its monologue and its dreams, and it rejects any contact with reality or any feedback. Romanian society is weary and extremely weak and people are content to just survive.

*Le Matin*: And yet, for a long time we in the West have heard about protest movements and small-scale strikes, especially by the miners, and other actions by students. Surely this shows that Romanian society is not apathetic?

Mihai Botez: I never said that Romanian society was totally resigned. It is dissatisfied and there are spontaneous actions and small protests which are organized to varying degrees. But the government's control over society is such that it prevents this discontent from really being organized and becoming an effective means of pressure. I do not think that Romanians are cowardly, as one might be tempted to think, but they feel it is useless to oppose a government which can do what it wishes with their lives.

The problem is how to find an alternative or prospects. Do not forget that in a country like ours the state is the only employer, and everybody is actually a state employee. I think that people are convinced that there is no alternative to this situation for the time being.

*Le Matin: What could force the government to change its policy?*

Mihai Botez: It is difficult to say. Probably great pressure from the people sparked off by an extremely serious economic crisis—an uncontrollable crisis which might affect the system of control in addition to the rest of society. This is the only possibility, but for the time being the situation is frozen. The government and the population are at war—a cold war which will not last forever.

Our real problem is how to avoid wasting our good fortune—the good fortune of being a European country. We must struggle to stay in Europe. The structures which have been imposed on Romania in the past few years are much more similar to those in the Asian communist countries like North Korea than in the European communist countries.

I think it will be difficult for Romania to remain completely isolated in the ideological and economic spheres when the wind of reform is blowing in Eastern Europe. If you add to that the chronic discontent which has become established in the country and if you think that periods of renaissance exist, I think that Romania can remain a European country.

## Ceausescu Pays Visit to Mures County

### Begins Tour

*AU151856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/09/1987—RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu started a working visit to Mures County (central Romania) on Tuesday, September 15.

Just as during the visit paid to Cluj County the previous days, the dialogue the RCP and Romanian state leader had with those working and living in that part of the country was an opportunity to present the successes scored in Mures county in its economic and social development, the concerns of the working people to exemplarily fulfil plan tasks in industry and agriculture, in the other areas of activity.

During his talks with workers and experts of the "Republica" metallurgical enterprise and of the wood working enterprise in Reghin, stress was laid on the steps taken to update fabrication technologies which allowed for attaining high quality indices, on the concerns to renew products, to honour export contracts on time.

The working visit to one of the producer cooperative farms revealed the fine results which can be obtained when farm operations are performed in due time. Emphasis was placed on the successes scored in the highly efficient use of land, growth of crops, development of vegetable-, fruit- and vine-growing. Stress was laid on the contribution of experts of the research and production station for sheep-breeding in Tirgu Mures to the development of animal-breeding in the county. The visit was an opportunity to analyze how programmes for forest regeneration, extension of silvic plantations on eroded areas and environmental protection measures are carried into effect.

In the evening, the RCP and Romanian state leader met with members of the Bureau of the Party County Committee.

The working visit to Mures County continues.

### Meets County Officials

*AU160705 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0649 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/9/1987—Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu met on September 15, in the evening, with members of the Bureau of the RCP Mures County Committee. An analysis was made of how action had been taken to fulfill the plan for the ongoing year, to implement the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that Mures County carried much weight in the national economy.

Referring to the economic activity of this year, RCP general secretary showed that results in industry were not up to the high level of the technical and human potential of the county. He asked the party county organization to take the necessary measures to make up without delay for the arrears in each sector of activity, with each product, to fully implement the plan for 1987 and the whole five-year period.

RCP general secretary asked that action be taken for a better organization of the entire activity, for growing responsibility and order in all sectors of activity.

## Ceausescu Speech at Academic Year Opening

*AU150959 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0730 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at academic year opening rally in Cluj Napoca on 15 September—live]

[Text] Dear Comrades: To begin with, I would like to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, the participants in this big mass rally and to all residents in Cluj Napoca Municipality and Cluj County on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf. [cheers, chants]

We are in Cluj County on a working visit and to open the new 1987-88 school year. We have visited several industrial units—in Campia Turzii, Dej, and Cluj—and several [Ceausescu corrects himself] two agricultural units, the respective localities, a higher educational institute, and a creativity lyceum. We met with a large number of working people from all areas. In general, we have gathered favorable impressions about the work and activity in Cluj County and Municipality aimed at implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions, this year's plan, and the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

In the industrial units we noted concern with optimally fulfilling the plan, although I have to say that we have also noted certain lags. True, all units, and during the meeting with the county party committee, the county bureau pledged to implement all plan indicators and provisions by the end of the year. However, we also noted concern with implementing the program for perfecting the organizational framework, for improving the technical level and quality of products, and for constantly increasing economic efficiency. In general, Cluj County and Municipality have a modern industry built on the basis of the highest technology. Therefore, it is necessary to manufacture also highly technical products in all areas.

There are powerful means of production available, but they do not produce in conformity with possibilities and with the existing material potential. Therefore, it is necessary for all working people in all industrial areas to act with greater determination, order, and discipline to optimally implement all plan indicators and provisions,

to achieve exports, ensure proper product quality, constantly increase the technical level, and raise economic efficiency. With the production capacities available in Cluj, an increase of at least 50 percent can be achieved in industrial production. And everything must be done to make maximum use of the production capacities. This means to assume responsibility toward the interests of the homeland, the cause of socialism, the cause of the people's well-being and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

In general, our socialist industry developed very vigorously throughout the country. We are now implementing the Eighth 5-Year Plan—a decisive plan for implementing the party program aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. As is well known, on the basis of the 13th RCP Congress decisions during the current 5-year plan, that is up to 1990, we must achieve an intensive development in all areas. We must vigorously develop science, education, the activity of improving the technical level and quality of products in all areas. Let us see to it that the current 5-year period will be the period of a new scientific-technical revolution and of new and better quality in all sectors of activity. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, in the current 5-year plan our country is to move to a new development stage—the stage of a medium-developed country. The achievements made so far and the economic potential of our country guarantee that we will achieve this target and Romania will go through an important stage in its development on the road to new heights of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally, I want to convey congratulations to all working people in industry and the other sectors of activity in Cluj County and Municipality and to wish them to achieve fresh and ever more important successes in all areas. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally in Cluj I also want to call upon all working people in our homeland, in all sectors of the industry and of the other branches, to do all they can to optimally fulfill this year's plan; I want to warmly congratulate them for the results they have achieved so far and to wish them to optimally fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades, I have gathered favorable impressions about the crops and yields achieved in the agricultural units I have visited. I was able to have more general insight in the situation of agriculture in Cluj. True, larger yields have been achieved than last year. Some units have achieved good yields. However, I must say frankly that yields do not match the level of possibilities in Cluj County. Countrywide we have counties, which have achieved more than 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare; then there are counties that have achieved more than 20,000 kg of corn [per hectare]. Unfortunately, Cluj County is not in the front platoon, so to speak. Neither is it in the middle platoon. It is in the last platoon as far as agricultural yields are concerned, although, I want to repeat, conditions in Cluj are good. Here we have an educational institute with long-standing traditions, we have agricultural research, and thus the possibility to act to achieve good agricultural yields in all sectors.

We have discussed this also in the units we visited and during the meeting with the county bureau. And on the basis of what was decided in the meeting on agricultural questions at the beginning of the current month, next year Cluj County must achieve a real revolution in agriculture; but in other areas, too, many things remain to be done. But now I am referring to agriculture. The comrades from the county leadership in agriculture pledged at the meeting [on agricultural questions] and during the meeting last night to do all they can, so that next year Cluj County will no longer be in the last platoon, but will be in the front one as far as agricultural yields are concerned. Such a possibility exists.

I would like to congratulate the working people, the cooperative members, and the peasants in Cluj County for the results they have achieved and to wish them to get involved with all their energy to score much better yields, so that Cluj County will hold an important place also as far as agricultural yields are concerned. And I am convinced that this is possible. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally I want to convey warmest congratulations to all cooperative farmers, all working people in agriculture, and all peasantry for this year's results and to wish them to act so as to achieve increasingly larger crops and to unflinchingly implement the targets of the new agrarian revolution. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, as I have mentioned from the very beginning, today the new 1987-88 school year is opening throughout the country. I have chosen Cluj to open—within the framework of this big mass rally—the new school year as a token of great appreciation of the educational activity in Cluj County and in conformity with our regular practice of opening the school year in one or another [university] center. I want to convey warmest congratulations to all professors, students, and pupils in Cluj and throughout the country on the occasion of the opening of the new school year and to wish them that the new school year will mark an important event in perfecting and developing education in our homeland in conformity with the 13th RCP Congress decisions and with the increasingly important role of science, education, and culture as decisive factors in building socialism and communism and in our homeland's development in general.[cheers, chants]

In the educational establishments and in the production units I visited I noted with great satisfaction the measures taken and the concern with linking education more closely to research and to the production process. I was pleasantly impressed with the achievements attained by scientists and educational cadres in yielding high-quality products and in working out new technologies and I was

especially impressed with the fact that there is a general concern noticeable to achieve new machinery, equipment, products characterized by a high technical standard and better quality. What drew our special attention and gave us great satisfaction was the fact that beginning with university professors to the professors and teachers in lyceums and general schools, the students, pupils, and down to the pioneer each one has tried in their own way to come up with achievements in the scientific-technological field. This demonstrates that the problem of improving the technical standard and scientific research has turned into a general cause of all those in education, including those in the production process. This gives us great prospects. The pioneers who yesterday displayed the products they have manufactured, undoubtedly with the help of professors and teachers, through their own work demonstrates what their concern is and the way they will act tomorrow when they will begin their activity in the production process.

This is why I believe that we have a wonderful and united force that will ensure the progress of science, of education, culture, and our homeland's elevation to greater heights in this area as well. [cheers, chants)

From this big mass rally I want to extend congratulations to scientists, educational cadres, and to all sectors for their concerns and results and to wish them to act so that scientists, educational cadres, and those active in all sectors, including the productive sector in Cluj, will play an increasingly greater role in scientific work and in the development of science and technology in our homeland in general. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally in Cluj, I want to convey to all working people in education and in research throughout the country congratulations for their results and to wish them to unite their efforts more vigorously and to strengthen the link between science, education, and production to a greater extent in order to implement the development programs in science, education, and culture, so that, in fulfilling the plans of the current 5-year plan, science and education will play a more important role and will ensure a general improvement in the scientific standard of our homeland. [cheers, chants]

We must never forget that the implementation of the programs for our homeland's overall development, the successful construction of socialism and communism, and actually the overall development of mankind can be achieved only on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology in all areas on the basis of a progressive general culture. [cheers, chants]

We must constantly base our activity on the revolutionary concept about the world and life—the dialectical and historical materialism—and on the principles of scientific socialism and we must do all we can to optimally acquire the most modern achievements and to act to contribute to the development and discovery of further secrets of life and nature in all areas. Let us vigorously develop general knowledge about society and the world; let us move from the fact—as I mentioned at the congress of socialist education and culture—that the construction of socialism and communism requires people with a high revolutionary awareness, with high professional, scientific, and technical knowledge in all areas. Only people with such high revolutionary awareness and general knowledge in all fields will we be able to implement the targets of raising our homeland to the high pinnacles of the communist society. [cheers, chants]

I want to call on the students and pupils throughout our education: Learn, learn, and learn again. Do not spare any effort to acquire the most modern achievements of science, of human knowledge in all areas. Only thus will you be able to turn into people with a high revolutionary awareness and with great work energy in all areas, and only thus will you be able to become good revolutionaries, good citizens of Socialist Romania, and conscious builders of socialism and communism; only on this basis will we ensure Romania's golden future: Communism. [Cheers, chants]

I want to call upon the educational cadres throughout education: You have a noble mission, the most noble mission possible, the mission of fashioning people, the awareness of people, the future citizens and builders of socialism, the future of our homeland. Do all you can to be up to this lofty and noble mission of shaping the revolutionary awareness; this way you serve the people, your serve the homeland, you serve communism—Romania's golden future. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, we are opening the new academic year under circumstances when particularly serious and complex problems exist in the international arena. The arms race continues. New nuclear, chemical, and other mass-destruction weapons are being stockpiled. Therefore, the basic problem of our time is to halt the arms race, eliminate nuclear weapons from our planet, radically reduce conventional weapons, and ensure a lasting peace and the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, freedom, and peace. [cheers, chants]

The existence of nuclear weapons that can destroy the life itself on our planet requires a new way of thinking about the problems of war and peace, about development in general, and about relations between states. In conformity with this, Romania firmly advocates the total elimination of nuclear weapons. We support the Soviet Union's proposals on the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. We believe especially that conditions have been created—on the basis of both the proposals of the Soviet Union and those of the United States—to achieve an agreement on the elimination of the intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe and throughout the world in the shortest time possible. In conformity with this possibility and with our peace policy, we decided within the Political Executive Committee to propose to the United Nations the adoption of an appeal to the Soviet Union

and the United States to conclude an agreement on these problems this year; this would mark an important event in the whole history of mankind: A real move to disarmament.[cheers, chants]

At the same time, we propose that an appeal should by addressed to the European countries to renounce keeping nuclear weapons on their territories, which form the subject of this agreement, and to ask all European countries and all countries throughout the world to intensify efforts with a view to concluding such an agreement and moving to the elimination of the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and Asia. [cheers, chants]

We firmly believe that there is no reason why this accord should be postponed or abandoned. We firmly believe that it is in the interest of the peoples in the United States and of the people in Europe, Asia, and the world over to conclude this accord. Therefore, from this great mass rally and on behalf of the whole Romanian nation, we call on the Soviet Union and the United States to reach this accord in the name of peace and the young generation. Now, when the new academic year begins and when the whole world starts a new academic year, let us mark this event by moving on to disarmament and let us demonstrate that, above all, we are concerned about the children, the future of mankind, and peace. [applause]

Romania firmly advocates seeking solutions to all conflicts solely through negotiations. Within this framework, I would like to stress the need for an international conference on the Middle East issues, under the UN aegis, with the participation of all interested sides, of the PLO and of Israel, as well as of the permanent members of the UN Security Council. Likewise, we believe that Iran and Iraq should answer positively to the Security Council decision, halt all military actions, and move on to seek solutions to their problems solely through negotiations. This is in keeping with the interest of the people of both countries and of peace in this region and throughout the world. We firmly speak out for halting all the interference of some countries in domestic affairs of other countries and for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Gulf, so that all the oceans and seas can stay free of military vessels and serve only the free navigation for all the nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

We most firmly support the struggle the South West African People's Organization wages for Namibia's independence and we resolutely condemn apartheid in South Africa. In general, we speak out for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, against all kinds of chauvinism, under any form, and for relations of full equality among all the nations of the world regardless of the social system.

Taking into consideration the difficult situation in the world economy and the continuous worsening of the developing countries' situation, Romania most firmly speaks out for seeking negotiated solutions to the problems of underdevelopment, for the establishment of a new economic order, and for achieving a special UN session or a UN conference on underdevelopment issues. In this respect, the Political Executive Committee decided that Romania should call on the IBRD and the IMS [as heard] to solve some of the problems connected with foreign debts to these two institutions and at the same time they should contribute to finding overall solutions to the foreign debt issue. Likewise, we also called on the UN to adopt an appeal in this respect. We believe that it is high time that the international financial organizations should adopt firm measures to solve the serious economic problems and the problems of developing countries' foreign debt, of achieving new economic and financial relations, and of achieving the democratization of these organizations' activity. This is in keeping with the general interests of economic development, of economic progress worldwide, but particularly of solving the problems of underdevelopment and achieving a new international economic order. [cheers, chants]

We have set forward these proposals recognizing the important role the UN and other international political and economic bodies should play in solving the serious economic issues. Likewise we speak out for the active participation of all countries, regardless of size and social system, in solving problems. We believe that, particularly the small- and medium-sized countries, developing countries, and nonaligned countries should play a more active role, and should participate with all their forces in solving serious international problems. Although the international situation continues to be very serious, we believe that there are forces in the world which, if they act in a united way, can prevent the worsening of the situation, can change the course of events, and can ensure the triumph of reason, disarmament, peace, and the establishment of a better and more just world on our planet, a world in which every nation can develop freely, in accordance with its wishes, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades, as I mentioned from the very beginning, we gained highly favorable impressions of what we have seen in Cluj County and Municipality, but particularly favorable impressions of the meetings with the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, men, women, youth, and with pioneers and children, with the true builders of everything that is being achieved in this region and in our whole homeland. The sentiments and manifestations with which all working people welcomed us is the expression of the trust they have in the policy promoted by our Communist Party, which is unflinchingly implementing the program of socialist and communist development of our homeland and which is doing all it can to continuously raise our people's material and cultural well-being. [cheers, chants]

Now, in the period that is left until the end of this year, when we are preparing to meet the party national conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, I call on all the working people and all the party organizations in Cluj to unite all their forces and

work for a better organization of the activity in all the sectors and for more markedly strengthening order, discipline, and responsibility, with a view to appropriately fulfilling the plan for this year and the whole 5-year plan period. Do all you can, dear comrades, and see to it that Cluj County and Cluj-Napoca Municipality takes a better place in the competition that is occurring among all the counties and towns of our homeland.

I wish you ever greater successes in all your activity. I believe that the working people in Cluj will do all they can in order to appropriately fulfill the plan for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period. [cheers, chants]

With this belief, I wish you newer and newer successes, much health and happiness! [cheers, chants]

**Mining Equipment Achievements Reviewed**
*AU151611 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/9/1987—In five years, the units of the mining equipment manufacturing central have doubled their production. Romania now makes many mining plant, equipment, devices and outfit to Romanian designs: 1300 inventors and innovators who hold certificates issued by the State Office for Inventions and Marks, and other engineering bodies work in this field.

In 1986, 412 inventions and innovations were put to production and they brought the above-said central 48.4 million lei in savings. Of the 412, eleven got national prices. The joint effort of inventors, innovators, as well as production, research and design staff is behind the growing standard of mining equipment. The percentage of the mining equipment the performance of which met world standards was 69 in 1985, 75.3 in 1986, and is planned to reach 82 this year. Equipment for serial production has been homologated on the basis of Romanian patents issued for high-quality products.

Outstanding among the high-yield, high-efficiency and reliable equipment are the machinery for the mining of 1.3-4 m thick seams, a complex underground mining machine, the self-advancing machinery for hard rocks, raise-borders self-advancing supports, mining machines, mine locomotives, belt and blade conveyors, track excavators, dumpers and a whole class of equipment for strip mining.

The better performance of the mining equipment has increased the demands for export. Romania will export 3.5 times more mining equipment this year than two years ago—to the USSR, People's China, the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, Turkey, Bolivia and others.

Researchers continue to plan improvements in the performance of the Romanian mining equipment. Their aim is to develop machines that can work in rough geological conditions, to fully mechanize the mining of seams the thickness of which is of up to five metres, and of lean deposits.

**Dizdarevic Receives Afghan Foreign Minister**
*LD151506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—On his way to New York to attend the 42d session of the UN General Assembly, Afghan Foreign Minister, 'Abdol Wakil stopped over in Belgrade today for talks with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic.

Views were exchanged on bilateral relations and the crisis in Afghanistan, including ways of resolving it in a peaceful manner. Minister Wakil informed the federal secretary about the Afghan Government's activities on the international scene and its efforts to implement the national reconciliation policy and create conditions for a cease-fire and the gradual social, political, and economic reconstruction of the country.

Federal Secretary Raif Disdarevic set forth Yugoslavia's well-known view that resolving the Afghan crisis is possible only through a withdrawal of foreign troops; an end to interference in the country's internal affairs from wherever it comes; full respect for Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty, and nonaligned position; and for the Afghan people's right to decide independently about their internal development and international orientation.

**Mojsov on Nonalignment, French Relations**
*LD160446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Paris, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia was the first country in the world to proclaim the differences in the paths to the building of socialism, rejecting recipes and foreign diktat. This was stated in a lengthy interview to Radio France Internationale by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Replying to the question—to what extent is the independent and nonaligned policy of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav experience of interest to other countries that oppose bloc divisions and policies—Mojsov said that in resolutely rejecting foreign diktat, Yugoslavia practically opened up new paths for the countries that have opted for more profound social transformation. In the internal sphere, Mojsov stressed, Yugoslavia has developed the concept of self-management and the participation, on the basis of full equality, of workers and citizens in the adoption of decisions.

Noting that some foreign observers are inclined to easily criticize the Yugoslav self-managing model, the president of the SFRY Presidency said that in so doing they forget that it would be far more difficult to resolve the problems we are facing if there were no self-management. The system of self-management as a principle is at this very time reaffirming itself in many countries which were once critical of it, stressed Mojsov, adding that Yugoslavia was first to introduce it in practice, while others were in a position to learn from our mistakes.

"Even we are not satisfied," Mojsov said, "with the implementation of the self-managing concept, nor with the opportunities that would permit it to fully reaffirm itself, since we are faced with economic crisis, unemployment and other difficulties." If we objectively evaluate all the circumstances of our internal situation, with regard to the results we are recording, and if we compare ourselves with other countries that are encountering identical or similar problems, then we must conclude that our optimism in believing that we will overcome the present difficulties is not unfounded," stressed Lazar Mojsov.

Recalling that in Yugoslavia there exists very open and broad criticism of everything we have achieved, Mojsov said that this critical spirit, which is "more powerful and established than the transparency or (?'glasnost') which are presently coming into being in certain countries," has resulted in some foreign observers, and certain circles in other countries, forming a far more unfavorable picture of our internal situation than is objectively the case.

Speaking about the policy of nonalignment, Mojsov assessed that now some statesmen understand the philosophy of nonalignment better than before, when it was exposed to attacks from various sides and positions. It is very important, Mojsov said, that we now see the presence of Gorbachev among contemporary statesmen who accept the policy of nonalignement.

Gorbachev agrees that the policy is an important international factor. He has also accepted the principle of the differing paths in the development of socialism, the existence of peaceful coexistence, and the right of every nation to select the path of its own development with complete freedom.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, who is due to pay an official visit to France at the end of the year, assessed in conclusion that there are very important points in common in the policies of Yugoslavia and France which permit the fruitful "cooperation of the two countries." Stressing the dedication of the two countries to the "principle of independence in international politics [words indistinct] and the refusal to accept the (?supremacy of the two world blocs), and their tendency to generally establish a condominium in international relations," Mojsov said that Yugoslavia and France remain "faithful" to their independent positions regardless of the differences in their political systems.

**Mikulic Receives Vancouver Businessman**
*LD152326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic today received Vancouver businessman Jim Pattison, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the SFRY Economic Chamber. Subjects considered included the involvement of Canadian firms in Yugoslavia, particularly through joint investment, the building of industrial facilities, and the utilization of duty-free customs zones.

Pattison in particular expressed a wish to examine during his stay in Yugoslavia the possibilities for engaging his company in Yugoslav tourism.

### Mojsov Receives Patriarch of Constantinople

*AU121549 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Mr Dhimitrios I, ecumenical patriarch and metropolitan of Constantinople, who is on a visit to the Serbian Orthodox Church. The reception was also attended by Mr German, Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

### Stambolic Meets Church Leaders

*LD152119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Kragujevac, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—The Ecumenical Patriarch and Metropolitan of Constantinople Dhimitros I and Patriarch German of the Serbian Orthodox Church today visited Kragujevac. On this occasion they visited the cathedral and the 21 October memorial museum in Sumarice. Beside the grave of the dead students, they held a commemoration and paid homage to all Kragujevac patriots who were shot here by German fascists on 21 October 1941.

Ivan Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, gave a lunch for the highest-ranking official in the world's orthodox church and the head of the Serbian Orthodox Church, and the entourage.

During lunch they exchanged toasts. Greeting the guests, Ivan Stambolic stressed the good cooperation between church and state, and recalled that despite difficulties St Sava church was being built, and other historical and cultural monuments were being restored and built. Stambolic then said Metropolitan Dimitros continued the work started by his predecessor Athenagoras I: bringing people and nations closer, spreading friendship and love regardless of their national or religious affiliation.

Stambolic also stressed that Serbia was interested in Hilandar and was willing to help preserve this cradle of Serbian culture so that Hilandar would continue to mean what it had always meant to the Serbian people.

Responding to the toast, Patriarch Dimitros I commended the attention our state devotes to the church, despite the separation after World War II, since it believes this would be a good thing for the people. It is necessary for all people to cooperate at a time when there are threats from nuclear arms, narcotics, immorality, and other evils.

## Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

### LC Discusses Unbacked Bills

*AU151651 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Since the Agrokomerc affair broke out, the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium yesterday for the first time discussed ways of solving the newly developed situation, particularly because new hot-beds of the so-called "gray money issue" have emerged in Varazdin. [Name indistinct] reports from Zagreb:

Vjesnik reports, statements issued by the Zagreb Bank officials, and some, perhaps carelessly mentioned, old mistakes by the Commercial Bank of Zagreb clearly show how Croatia has treated the way in which Agrokomerc obtained money for the development of its region. The issue of bills of exchange is regulated by the Law on Bills of Exchange. Considering that this is not a matter of a legal loophole and that legal mechanisms to protect the system do exist, the LC — as the vanguard force of society — is in this case acting last. This is perhaps how one should understand yesterday's session of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, which is usually held as a closed session, with the exception of a *Tanjug* reporter.

There was the objection that banks and associated labor organizations in Croatia have not fully established the consequences of holding unbacked bills of exchange. Moreover, some circles that have been significantly affected by these problems have been warned about not providing the media with sufficient information about circumstances that led to business blunders, as well as about the consequences for some sociopolitical communities and work organizations. Names are not mentioned, but it is well known that some Rijeka and Karlovac organizations had strong business and financial ties with Agrokomerc.

After members of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium had been briefed about the issue of unbacked bills by the Vartilen work organization and the Viko composite associated labor organization of Varazdin, as well as about sharp measures that have been undertaken, including the arrest of some officials, the Presidium adopted the view that these examples also point to the increasing violation of law in this sphere of business.

Where is the solution? Primarily in enhancing the control functions of the system's institutions, in smashing attempts to hush the truth, closing some organizations, and undertaking cadre changes. In everything and nothing, since solving these problems means solving almost the whole of Yugoslavia's economic and political crisis. There is, however, one quite specific conclusion — namely, to assess the responsibility of all organs of social control in Croatia, which means that one should wait for initiatives from the Croatian Assembly.

The view that the whole affair with unbacked bills stems from the economic system and that it should therefore stay there, without politicization among the republics, is confirmed by the moves of the Zagreb Bank. At the session of the Yugoslav Market for Money and Securities held at the end of August at which a request to convert the bills into loans was made, the Zagreb Bank representative was decisively against this. According to the strictly set rules on time limits, this bank filed charges against the Commercial Bank of Sarajevo, the Basic

Bank of Bihac and its 115 founder-members in the Zagreb District Commercial Court. The Court has already decided on a temporary measure to settle the debt of 579 million dinars.

If this is indeed an independent way of behaving, one should welcome it, because it solves all those dilemmas that bother every Yugoslav, regardless of whether he lives in a law-abiding country or not, or whether he will continue to take a glass of water and a sugar cube before opening a newspaper or hearing bad news.

### Pozderac Tapes 'Disappear'

*AU151449 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Sep 87 p 2*

[Slavko Curuvija article: "Stop Reuters"]

[Excerpts] When a "comrade" from Kosovo, who is a "former comrade" now, in 1981 pronounced the sentence that should enter anthologies, "Stop this Reuters," he probably did not have any inkling that he became one of the domestic co-founders of the international school of thought according to which the police are there to stop the spread of truth and information which mercilessly pull the mask of virtue off from the faces of power holders before the public. [passage omitted]

It seems that orders (temporarily) to "stop Reuters" were issued twice in the past week alone. The first time it happened in Rijeka, when, as newspapers reported, "comrades from the Security Service" were in Fikret Abdic's villa for "a long conversation" precisely at the time when Abdic called a press conference. It is not known to the public why Abdic "had a visit" precisely at that time, but the impression remained that this "long conversation" had a direct connection with Abdic's promise to disclose some very important matters. All this, plus the instruction issued by "comrades from the Security Service" to the journalists who came to the villa's entrance, telling them that they should "take a walk," and the threat that the journalists' films and cameras would be confiscated if they were to take any pictures, suggested even at that time that Fikret Abdic, although still a delegate to the Federal Chamber enjoying immunity, was under a kind of house arrest. The next day it transpired that he was not, but it also appeared that nothing of Abdic's heralded (and bragged about) courage remained. In contradiction to his earlier statements, he even informed journalists that they had expected in vain that he would tell him the names of the "saints" who stood behind him, that he had worked quite alone, and that he had had no need of anybody, because he was, you see, a "capable man."

The "saints" are still in their "heavens" for the time being. Perhaps this is the reason why tape recordings of Hamdija Pozderac's speeches had to "disappear."

As is known, Mujo Kostic, until recently chief of Fikret Abdic's cabinet, said at a session of the Velika Kladusa SAWP Communal Conference Presidium that tape recordings exist with Hamdija Pozderac's speeches which allegedly show that he, too, supported Fikret Abdic. A newspaper (*Vecernje Novosti*) subsequently reported that the next day, "three workers of the State Security Service took away all the tapes, including those with Hamdija Pozderac's speeches," that were kept at the Velika Kladusa radio station. According to the same newspaper, to make matters even more curious, on the same morning Kostic was "taken to Bihac by State Security Service workers for 'an informative interview,'" from which he "did not return to Velika Kladusa by the end of the working day."

All these facts put together may be alarming, but under certain circumstances of course they need not be so. [passage omitted]

The "assistance" by State Security Service personnel in the Velika Kladusa affair is justified only to the extent that they aim at fully illuminating this affair within the law. Any other purpose of their involvement would be problematic in many ways. This refers above all to possible attempts to prevent people from speaking the truth, and to remove evidence about the possible responsibility of some high officials for the affair.

It would indeed be dramatic if we were to allow the "chief heroes" of our everyday life become criminals and politicians who, in curious ways, avoid responsibility for errors in a topical crisis.

### Pozderac Formally Resigns

*AU151413 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Savo Cecur, president of the Bosnian Assembly, yesterday received Hamdija Pozderac's written resignation from his post as member of the SFRY Presidency from this republic. The resignation will be considered at the Bosnian Assembly session scheduled for 22 September.

### Presidency Accepts Resignation

*LD151535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian1419 GMT*

[Text] Belgrade. 15 Sep (TANJUG)—The SFRY Presidency held a session today, presided over by President Lazar Mojsov, at which Vice President Hamdija Pozderac informed the SFRY Presidency that on 14 September 1987 he submitted his resignation to the post of the member of the SFRY Presidency to the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly.

The SFRY Presidency accepted the reasons and motives that prompted Comrade Hamdija Pozderac to resign in the present situation.

### Ljubljana Bank Director Resigns

*LD160454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—At an extraordinary session of the Executive Board of Ljubljanska Banka-Associated Bank which considered the duties of

banks in this system in connection with the uncovered promissory notes of Agrokomerc, the chairman of the management board of Ljubljanska Banka-Associated Bank, Metod Rotar, informed the members of the Executive board that he would ask the assembly of this bank to relieve him of his duties as chairman of the management board. The final decision on Metod Rotar's resignation will be made by the delegates of this highest self-management body of the bank, which has been called for 9 October this year.

In my letter to the chairman of the bank assembly I have written, among other things, that responsibility was carried by our banks, but not because they broke the law or were engaged in unlawful dealings or financial malversations; rather because they were not careful enough and did not question the existing system, because they were not suspicious and did not begin to conduct themselves in ways other than those prescribed. The second reason is that I hope this might contribute to an eventual improvement in the system, said Metod Rotar, explaining at the session the reasons for his request to be relieved of his duties. [passage omitted]

In the executive board's discussion this decision by Metod Rotar was assessed as hasty, unfounded, and unneccessary. In reply, Metod Rotar explained that he had decided upon this course by himself, without any sort of pressure from other quarters or suggestions.

Representative of Ljublanska Banka Basic Bank in Belgrade, Maksimovic, emphasized that in the end it would be the man who first made public the names of the participants in the Agrokomerc affair who is resigning, rather than the participants. He therefore considered that no decision was hasty and premature.

In the discussion there were also demands that part of the responsibility should also be borne by the members of the FEC, and only then by the people in the banks, in connection with which Rotar again drew attention to the fact that he had made his decision independently.

At the session the further repayment of Agrokomerc's promissory notes was also debated. It was stated that the Ljublanska Banka-Associated Bank was considering five possible ways of solving the problem, each of which has an equal chance of success.

It was pointed out in particular that a break in the economic relations between the economies of Slovenia and Bosnia-Hercegovina should not be allowed to occur, nor should events be allowed to develop in the direction of some kind of "economic war." Instead, further cooperation should continue, with a much greater degree of help and support from the socio-political communities where the Agrokomerc factories are situated. In no way is the liquidity of the bank threatened, it was stated at the session, but the opinion and position that such failures should be paid for by those who have a surplus of money is unacceptable. In connection with this it was stated in particular that the savings of citizens in the Ljubljanska Banka are not threatened. At the session the demand of the Ljubljansa Banka-Associated Bank that there should be a complete revision of the whole financial and banking system was also repeated.

### More Resignations Desired

*LD151512 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1415 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Ljubljana, Sept 15 (TANJUG)—Metod Rotar, director of Ljubljanska Banka, one of Yugoslavia's largest commercial banks, today submitted his resignation over his bank's involvement in the Agrokomerc affair, the country's biggest post-war financial scandal.

The Agrokomerc firm of Velika Kladusa in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina issued between 300 and 500 million dollars worth of false promissory notes, undermining the operation of some 60 Yugoslav banks and giving the country's monetary system the biggest jolt since the war.

Most of the notes were purchased by Ljubljanska Banka and its affiliates.

Rotar's resignation is only one of the many called for since the scandal broke out in mid-August. Judging by demands heard at political meetings and the reaction of the press and the public, the general feeling in the country is that all those involved in the financial scandal must bear full responsibility.

Speakers at last night's meeting of the party leadership of Slovenia, where most of the banks affected by the scandal are based, called for the resignations of the federal secretary for finance, the governor of the Yugoslav National Bank and the director of the Federal Accounting Service.

The party leadership of Bosnia-Hercegovina last night asked the republican leadership to start proceedings to recall Hakija Pozderac, former federal secretary for finance, from the Council of the Federation, an advisory body made up of veteran politicians, as his "political responsibility" for the Agrokomerc affair has been established.

Pozderac's brother Hamdija resigned as vice-president of the Yugoslav State Presidency last Saturday. Denying any involvement in the affair, Hamdija Pozderac said his resignation was motivated by the wish to facilitate a settlement of the situation.

The public here has welcomed the resignations as an indication of the broader democratization of society, as resignations at such a level have been very rare.

Hamdija Pozderac's resignation is seen as an act which steps up the issue of accountability at all levels.

### Social Accountancy Head Resigns

*LD151413 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] The deputy general director of the head office of the Social Accountancy Service (SDK) in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Dr Jozo Sovic, submitted a request last night to

the Republican Assembly that it relieve him of his duties. The Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina went into scheduled retirement at the end of June; Dr Jozo Sovic, as the appointed deputy general director, was the most senior official in this service.

### Pozderac Dismissed From Council

*LD151839 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—At its session today the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina endorsed the proposal, made on 14 September, by the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium establishing Hakija Pozderac's political responsibility for the Agrokomerc affair. In line with the provisions of the social contract on implementing cadre policy, the Presidency has decided to set in motion an initiative to recall (dismiss) Hakija Pozderac from the office of member of the Council of the Federation.

Hakija Pozderac's responsibility lies in his involvement in the unlawful activity in the management board of the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor, in attempts to disrupt socieconomic relations of socialist self-management, in his unprincipled attitude to LC policy, and his interference in cadre policy in the Bihac region. All this has seriously affected the socioeconomic and political situation in the region, in the republic, and further afield. As a result, the working people and citizens of both the republic and Yugoslavia have lost confidence in him.

A statement issued after today's session says: Proceeding from these facts, the Presidency, in accordance with Article 18 of the Social Contract on Implementing Cadre Policy in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, has submitted the proposals to those who are participating in relevant consultations, soliciting their views.

### Cazin SAWP Admits Mistake

*LD151946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Cazin, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—At an extraordinary session of the Presidium of the Cazin SAWP Municipal Conference the initiative was started to recall Hakija Pozderac, delegate in the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference. At the same session the initiative was also started to recall Serif Buljubasic, member of the Council of the Republic, because he took part in drawing up a statement by the Cazin and the Velika Kladusa SAWP Municipal Conference Presidiums, which caused great confusion to the public, as well as among the working people and citizens of Cazin municipality.

Analyzing the report on the statement by the two Presidiums in connection with the situation created in Agrokomerc or in Velika Kladusa, the Cazin SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium assessed that at that point it had been highly negligent and made a big political mistake because it was manipulated. The Presidium believes that this does not free it from responsibility. Therefore, at its next session the Cazin SAWP Municipal Conference will establish the degree of ideo-political responsibility of the Presidium members.

### Illegal Activities in Varazdin

*LD152230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Varazdin, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—The situation surrounding illegal activity in the Viko and Vartilen organizations of Varazdin is becoming clearer, but it is still impossible to say what damage has been done by issuing the so-called gray unsecured promissory notes. Not all protagonists in this disgraceful activity have yet been identified.

According to figures presented at today's sessions of the Varazdin LC Municipal Committee Presidium and the LC Conference Presidium of the community of Varazdin municipalities, the amounts involved are: 98 billion dinars and 474 unsecured promissory notes in the Vartilen work organization, and 49 billion dinars in the Viko composite organization of associated labor.

The following Vartilen officials have already been arrested: Director Barbara Besenic; Milan Stimac: and Slavica Strlek. In Viko: Marko Knezevic, director of the firm's internal bank; and Vladimir Knok, head of the accounting department of the Commodity Trade work organization.

The latest news to reach us is that Viko's director general Rudolf Molnar has resigned all the offices he occupied both in the work organization and in the Varazdin municipal assembly, where he held the post of vice president, and his immunity has been waived by the immunity commission. Julijana Starcevic, an adviser in the Economic Bank of Zagreb, has also been arrested. All this indicates that the network of those involved is spreading beyond Varazdin.

The affair in Viko started with a whole series of cases involving malversation, embezzlement, abuse of posts, theft, and so on. As the situation unraveled, evidence of unsecured promissory notes also came to light. Since the beginning of the year, criminal charges have been brought against 12 leading officials for 33 acts of embezzlement, abuse of office, forgery, and reckless transactions. Proceedings against others are underway.

So far, 21 people have been charged with embezzlement and counterrevolutionary activity. The municipal committee insists that the full political, social, self-managing and economic responsibility be established for all those involved. The LC organizations should play a leading role in this despite their failure to be energetic enough, because very often information was withheld from them—information not only about basic issues, but about criminal activity that was going on in their area. The of the LC Conference Presidium in the community

of Varazdin municipality also denounced the lack of activity in exposing malversations and criminal offences, while Dusko Dragun, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, stressed that an uncompromising action was needed to resolve all the issues and to restore confidence in the LC and our self-managing socialist society. [passage omitted]

### FEC Debates Issues

*LD160501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—AT a session this afternoon, presided over by Milos Milosavlejvic, the FEC was informed about the further activity on the part of the Social Account Service and other organs in establishing the situation surrounding Agrokomerc. The FEC was also told that the findings made so far indicate the need for considerably revising the declared business results for last year and for the first 6 months this year. Work is also underway to examine the organization's foreign currency dealings.

The FEC also considered a report submitted earlier by the Social Accountancy Service of Yugoslavia about preliminary results of its action to check the extent to which the law on money transactions between the users of socially-owned means is being observed. Under an earlier conclusion adopted by the FEC, the Social Accountancy Service of Yugoslavia started controlling the application of the law among 1,250 users of socially-owned means. The majority of these are parts of large systems and their internal banks. [passage omitted]

Checks carried out on the 1986 final statement of account in the Pomoravlje transport work organization of Cuprija revealed that this work organization had issued, without previously establishing debtor-creditor relationship, promissory notes to the amount of 2,582,000,000 dinars.

It was also established that in 1984 the Pomoravlje Promet issued similar promissory notes to the tune of 1,602,000,000 dinars, and in 1985 to the amount of 1,668,000,000 dinars. These facts have been established so far and a thorough control of all promissory notes issued is underway. [passage omitted]

It was said at the FEC session that the issuing of promissory notes without previously establishing debtor-creditor relationship had been going on for several years. The cases of Agrokomerc and the above-mentioned organizations of Varazdin and Cuprija confirm this statement. Practices of this kind have been noted in composite organizations of associated labor, in particular, in the relations between their basic organizations of associated labor and their internal banks. As early as last year the FEC took measures and proposed a number of regulations, which the SFRY Assembly accepted, designed to prevent internal banks from being allowed to guarantee promissory notes.

The FEC assessed that the introduction of realistic economic categories, halting the sources of irregular money issue, which has been the practice for many years, and the strengthening of financial discipline had led to the uncovering of such cases. Other changes that have been carried out in the economic system have also been along these lines. [passage omitted]

It was assessed that the involvement of the competent state organs in Varazdin and Cuprija had contributed to the volume of the abuses being established.

The FEC, in cooperation with the competent republican and provincial organs, adopted a decision on the extension of the validity of the regulations on the measures for direct price control. The FEC decided on this step primarily because conditions have not yet been achieved for the formation of prices according to market conditions.

Such a decision is possible under the law on the system of social control of prices, in which it is stated that the time limit of measures of direct price control can be extended for more than 6 months if there is no change or no improvement in market conditions. The 6-month validity period of the measures of direct price control expires in the middle of September.

The price increases, if they are freely formed, would, it is estimated, continue to rise through the end of the year as they have done in previous months. This would lead to inflation this year, measured according to manufacturers' prices in industry, being twice as great—or half as much again when measured against retail prices and the cost of living—as last year.

### Ivangrad Miners End Work Stoppage

*LD151745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 87*

[Text] Ivangrad, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—After a 3 and 1/2 hour meeting, miners in the Ivangrad brown coal mine who have refused for 8 days to go down the pit, decided to end their work stoppage. With the help of republican organs, the leadership of the Municipal Assembly has borrowed money to pay 1 month's salary to the miners.

The miners have also been promised that by 25 September extra money will be found for another wage payment to partially alleviate the miners' difficult material situation. Nothing definite has been said about the mine's future. A decision about possible financial support will be made by the Assembly of the Ivangrad Associated Bank.

### Zrenjanin Furniture Factory Workers Strike

*LD152002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Zrenjanin, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—A work stoppage began in the Zarko Zrenjanin furniture factory in Zrenjanin at about 1000 today. The work organization has been operating at a loss for several years, and has shown negative results after 6-monthly accounts; it is the first in

the Zrenjanin municipality to face the law on recovery. The guaranteed personal income for August has not yet been paid, and this was the immediate cause of the work stoppage in the first and second shifts.

According to Director Jon Muc, personal incomes will be paid in a day or two, and a workers' assembly has been convened for tomorrow.

### Macedonian SAWP Hears About Vevcani Case

*AU151800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 87 p 3*

[Dragan Nikolic Report: "Ideological Differentiation With the Help of Baton"]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 3 Sep—The Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium (with Meto Petrovski presiding) today discussed the implementation of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum conclusions on Kosovo. In his introductory speech, Sejhedin Sulejmani, a member of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, said that a large number of the cadres of Albanian nationality have not yet joined the LC action, or are behaving in an opportunistic manner. He also said that the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum are creating ways for peaceful life and development, but that Albanian nationalism and separatism are not keeping still. [passage omitted]

The first participant in the discussion, Ajradin Memeci, president of the Struga SAWP Communal Conference, repeated at some length the already more or less known chronology of events in Vevcani, claiming that the inhabitants of Vevcani did not want to give their water for "religious, chauvinist, and hostile reasons," citing someone as saying "we are not giving holy water to Moslems in Oktis." [passage omitted]

Aleksandar Andonovski, republican secretary for internal affairs, said that a special police unit was not sent to Vevcani on 26 May, but happened to be there on exercises. When they went on their assignment they were told not to use force, and they behaved as they were told, despite being subjected to the insults of the villagers (they were called "Bulgarian police"). The intervention followed only after Vevcani villagers started to cause damage to socially owned property. According to the republican secretary, the citizens were warned not to damage social property. He also said that electric cattle prods were used during the police's second visit, on 7 August, because the Vevcani villagers "deliberately wanted to get bruised by the police." Andonovski said that electric cattle prods were used in order to "cause panic without leaving traces of injuries." The republican secretary accused Doctor Svetozar Cocorovski of being the main organizer of resistance adding, that he was a former information bureau member, the organizer of several defections, and an opponent of the LCY. Criminal proceeding for slander will be initiated against Cocorovski. The republican secretary confirmed that children who participated in the events were indeed questioned, but that a 3-month-old baby was not injured during these events. He also said that there will be an investigation as to whether a former policemen was questioned for reading *Borba*, but expressed doubt about the information. [passage omitted]

Kosta Bojcevski, member of the of the Struga SAWP Communal Conference Presidium, said that the people from Vevcani are good and honest people, but that they were manipulated by the bourgeois right. Without providing any evidence, he accused the Belgrade and Zagreb press, claiming that they were instructed to write extremely unobjectively because they were paid by the bourgeois right.

Cvetko Cvetkovski, member of the Republican SAWP Conference Presidium, said that the Vevcani case has received unheard of publicity over a simple village communal problem. [passage omitted]

Pero Kalajdziski, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, said that religious fanaticism is deeply rooted in the Vevcani villagers, and this helped in the manipulation of women and children. The worst thing is that the youth organization and youth were manipulated too. He said that it was impossible that somebody had been questioned for reading *Borba*, and that the information has not been checked, but will be.

Concluding the discussion, Meto Petrovski said that it was good that the Presidium had been informed about the Vevcani case; however, it is certain that there will be those who are not satisfied with this information. He then stressed that the functioning of the political system in Vevcani, Oktis, and Struga must be ensured. All those who violated the LC policy and who participated in separating the people from the leadership must bear political responsibility.

### Kosovo Commission Assesses Media Reports

*AU151936 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 87 p 3*

[M. Antic Report: "Picture With Shadows"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 3 Sep—In their assessment of how Kosovo newspapers and the Communists working in them have organized themselves to implement the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum conclusions on Kosovo, members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Commission for Information and Propaganda concluded the following: the picture of Kosovo reality is presented objectively, despite the fact that there are some shadows hiding the broadeness of the progressive forces' front.

The tone of the session was influenced by the introductory speech delivered by Sonja Scepanovic, executive secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, who said among other things, the following:

"Reports about problems in Kosovo received a new dimension immediately after the holding of LCY Central Committee, the Serbian LC Central Committee, and the

Kosovo LC Provincial Committee sessions: they are characterized by optimism; they emphasize a 'united attempt to find an agreement on Kosovo's problems'; they carry a 'definitive answer for all the directions of political and social action'; they insist on respecting set time limits, but warn that things cannot be changed overnight." [passage omitted]

Sonja Scepanovic also said that certain excesses with a nationalist background were the direct cause of citizens' gatherings, but in the reports on the latest gatherings some earlier mistakes have been repeated.

"Some newspapers," she said, "reported that the Kosovo leadership regards these gatherings as nationalist. We must use this occasion to repeat again that no assessment of any official forum in the province contained this kind of qualification." [passage omitted]

Who Is Gathering People Together [subhead]

Recently some newspaper have again carried reports that openly stimulate gatherings by Serbs and Montenegrins, without pointing out the dangers that could result from them. Some are even writing about the kind of gathering that could take place if Lazar Mojsov visited Kosovo. It was mentioned that number of Serbs and Montenegrins that could gather on that occasion was about 50,000. It is superfluous to comment about these kinds of reports, said Sonja Scepanovic. [passage omitted]

### TANJUG Reacts to POLITIKA's Accusation

*LD152135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade, 15 September (TANJUG)—In its commentary 'The Strange Journeyings of *Tanjug's* Inaccurate Information,' today's *Politika* tried to attribute to *Tanjug* at least part of the responsibility for its own inability to disentangle the numerous internal controversies in its editorial (and other) policy.

The author of the commentary (r.p.) is thereby waging war on logic itself. He describes as untrue the short agency news item intended especially for radio and televison, such as during the course of the day those which *Tanjug* 'feeds' to innumerable daily radio and television news programs. The author stated that "in the opinion of certain members of the council there were obvious aberrations in the editorial conception of the paper with which certain members of the editorial office disagreed," and stressed that the session of *Politika's* publishing council was still in progress.

What is there in this which is not accurate, when during the first few hours of this session a sharp confrontation in their assessments arose between the chairman of the Publishing Council and the chief and executive editor of the editorial office.

Later in its final, albeit brief agency-style news item, *Tanjug* gave a complete review of the meeting, which lasted several hours, and also reported on its epilogue — the resignation of chairman of the Publishing Council Zivana Olbina, because of her disagreement with the editorial policy of the editorial office. Not finding in this information as much inaccuracy as he 'found' in the short news item designated especially for radio and television, the author moves toward insinuations. That is, he wonders how Belgrade television, in its second daily news bulletin, announced the news about Zivana Olbina's resignation when it did not have its own reporter and when — as he himself admits — *Tanjug* issued this news item after 2000, when the news program had already finished. Instead of checking — by asking Belgrade TV, for example, "where did you get that news item from?" — the commentator contents himself with insinuations: One of the possible insinuations states that *Tanjug* 'whispered' the news only to Belgrade television, bypassing its normal channels of communication. And this, of course, is not true.

These are the truly absurd "journeyings" of an unprofessional approach to the responsible job of journalistic commentary.

[Signed] Slobodan Vukmirovich

## Briefs

### PLO Representative in Zagreb

ZAGREB, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—Marijan Kalanj, president of the Croat SAWP Republican Conference, today held talks with Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, new head of the PLO political mission for Yugoslavia, who is paying a 2-day visit to Zagreb. The talks in which the new PLO representative for Yugoslavia informed the president of the Croat SAWP Republican Conference on the current situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian question were also attended by Josip Gobac, member of the Croat SAWP Republican Conference, and Dr Dusan Vejnovic, president of the Committee for Assistance to Liberation Movements. In the afternoon the new head of the PLO political mission for Yugoslavia was also received by Gojko Tintor, president of the Croat SUBNOR, and Veljko Knezevic, director of Zagreb television. Tomorrow, the head of the PLO mission will visit the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium and the Republican Conference of the Croat Federation of Socialist Youth, as well as the Vjesnik newspaper and publishing house, where he will hold talks with journalists of the foreign political editorial board. [Text] [*Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 14 Sep 87 LD*]

### Emigration From Kosovo

Pristina, 5 Sep (TANJUG) — Ninety-six Serbian and Montenegrin families, comprising 268 people, as well as 1,167 individuals emigrated from Kosovo in the first half of the year. Altogether 1,435 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities left Kosovo between January and June this year, 309 less than in the same period last year. The Kosovo Executive Council noted at

today's session that despite a decrease in the number of emigrants, the imigration problem is still serious, and that causes which encourage this process have not been completely eliminated. [Summary] [*Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 5 Sep 87 LD*]

### New Satellite Station

Belgrade, Sept 10 (TANJUG)—THE Yugoslav PTT organization has signed a contract with Japan's Mitsui-NEC on the assembly of the Yugoslavia III Satellite Communications Station near Ivanjica in the Republic of Serbia. Two satellite stations called Yugoslavia I and II, both situated in Ivanjica, provide high quality links with countries across the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The third station, whose antenna will be aimed at the European Eutelsat satellite, will improve Yugoslavia's links with European and Mediterranean countries. The new station will have a capacity of 600 telephone channels to 15 European countries and one television channel each simultaneously. Mitsui-NEC'S sophisticated equipment is worth some ten million dollars. Work on the turn-key project is expected to start by the beginning of 1988 and should last 21 months. The Ivanjica communications complex, which has an efficiency of almost 100 percent, has been judged the world's best regarding the quality and continuity of its connections several times in the past 12 years. It was also given top marks for its impeccable reception and transmission of the Montreal and Sarajevo Olympic games. [Text] [*Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 10 Sep 87 LD*]